VOTES FOR WOMEN

EDITED BY FREDERICK AND EMMELINE PETHICK LAWRENCE.

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The W.S.P.U. attacks the Lloyd George Dragon and rescues the Conciliation Bill.

CONTENTS.

PAGE ,	PAGE
Our Cartoon 765	"Like to a Grain of Mustard
The Outlook	Seed," by Lady Sybil Smith 771
The Home of the W.S.P.U 766	Contributions to the £250,000
	Fund 771
The W.S.P.U. General Offices,	Memories of J. S. Mill 772
4, Clements Inn, W.C 767	Christmas Fair and Fête 772
Mrs. Pankhurst's Scottish Tour 768	Still they Come! 772
Press Extracts	Athletic Women 772
Mr. Blatchford on The Woman	What New Zealand Thinks 772
of To-day 768	Our Post Box 773
W.S.P.U. Announcements 768	In Memory of Mrs. Clarke 773
The Awakening of Persia 768	Kensington W.S.P.U. Shop 773
Policowomen	Chivalry and the Vote 773
Militant Men, by Emmeline	Holiday Campaign 774
Pethick Lawrence 770	Campaign Throughout the
Before and Since Woman Suf-	Country 774
frage. By Vida Goldstein 771	General News 774

To the brave women who to-day are fighting for freedom: to the noble women who all down the ages kept the flag flying and looked forward to this day without seeing it: to all women all over the world, of whatever race, or creed, or calling, whether they be with us or against us in this fight, we dedicate this paper.

THE OUTLOOK.

Two ideas are sometimes formed of the Woman Suffrage movement by those who do not understand it. The first is that it is an attempt on the part of women to be as like men as possible; the second is that it is an attempt to benefit women at the expense of men-Both these ideas are entirely erroneous.

Do Women Want to be Men?

The women of the Women's Social and Political Union are not anxious to be as like men as possible, for the simple reason that they believe in the high destiny of women. They do not regret, as some women are development of women, so that true womanhood may take its side by true manhood. They believe that where men and women possess human qualities in common those qualities should no more be stunted in women than they are in men, and that where men and women are different, women themselves are best fitted to decide upon the true standard of womanliness.

Men and Women Stand Together.

They do not seek to benefit women at the expense of men-firstly, because they, who are the bearers of men. could not desire to injure that which they have borne. and secondly, because they know full well that nothing which injures men can possibly be in the long run to the benefit of women. In fact, it is just because they realise that the present position of women is injurious to men and women and children at the present day that they feel that a change is so urgently needed,

The Case of Florence Nightingale.

Sometimes people imagine that women can be left out of account in national affairs without injury resulting to the community. Now, if there were one thing more than another which would seem to be specially men's province it would be war. Yet even in war, it has been found by experience, men cannot do without women. In the Crimea, during the first six months of the campaign men tried to conduct war alone, and in that short time 30 per cent. of the British

said to do, that they were not born men, for the simple | troops died of disease. Only one thing saved the British reason that they glory in being women. What they army—the arrival of Florence Nightingale with a score seek to do is to open up opportunities for natural 1 of women assistants. And now no army would venture into the field without a body of trained women nurses-The fact is that men and women are necessary to one another in all the principal walks of life, and their double point of view is required to enable the human race to make real and permanent progress.

Nurses under the Insurance Bill.

Much has been heard of the claims of the doctors in connection with the Insurance Bill, and many concessions have been made to them. The Chancellor of the Exchequer admits their right to be remunerated and treated generally as befits the members of an important and highly honourable public service. But there is another branch of the public health service—the nursing branch—whose interests have received singularly little attention. The Insurance Bill affects them both as guardians of the public health and as employees. In the latter capacity they shared, under the Bill in its original form, the special injustice done to domestic servants, shop assistants living in, and all others who in illness are customarily provided for by their employers. This grave defect in the Bill has now been lessened, though not removed by Mr. Lloyd George. The Bill does not, however, assure to nurses, as it does to doctors, adequate remuneration for their services, which are in their own way quite as indispensable as those rendered by medical practitioners. The hard work and underpay of nurses in all grades of the profession are notorious, and the Insurance Bill affords an opportunity of setting the matter right, which the Government ought to utilise. But nurses, unlike doctors-who are most of them men-have no vote, and therefore no power to compel attention to their dema

HOME W.S.P.U.

When Mrs. Pankhurst and her daughter Christabel, I in the formation of the Women's Freedom League and founded the Women's Social and Political Union in the autumn of 1903, they gave it a home in their own house in Manchester. It was there that the early committees held their meetings, and it was from there that the "constitutional" campaigns of 1904 and the early part of 1906 were organised. It was there, also, that the determination to put a question to Sir Edward Grey at the Free Trade Hall meeting in October, 1905, was formed which led to the commencement of the famous militant tactics of the Union, and to the first in prisonment of Christabel Pankhurst and Annie Kenney

When, in February, 1906, Annie Kenney came south with £2 in her pocket "to rouse London," a centre was found for the London movement at the flat of Miss Sylvia Pankhurst at 45, Park Walk, Chelses, and from there were issued a series of leaflets dealing with the situation.

In March of the same year my wife became the hon. treasurer of the W.S.P.U., and shortly afterwards she and I decided to place at the disposal of the Union a room in our flat at Clements Inn, which would be more central than that in Chelsea. This room has been used by the W.S.P.U. ever since; it is at present the office for the Christmas Fête and Fair, a photograph of which will be given in our next issue.

Meanwhile the centre of gravity of the Union had shifted from Manchester to London, and the rapid growth of the finances enabled the committee in September, 1806, to rent premises of their own. Three rooms were accordingly taken in Clements Inn, which are now occupied by the outer office, into which visitors enter on arrival (shown as No. 1 on the opposite page), by the inner office occupied by Miss

the reorganisation of the W.S.P.U. In October the

paper Votes for Women was founded.

By January, 1908, the finances of the Union permitted a further development which had been rendered necessary by the increase of activity. Six additional rooms were taken, and before long were humming with life. Of these rooms one is now my office, a photograph of which appeared a few weeks ago, another is used as a typing room, shown as No. 3 on the opposite er is Miss Jassie Kenney's office, which ppears as No. 4; another is the ticket office, shown as No. 6, where tickets for the Albert Hall and for other meetings are sold, and where is also the desk of the circulation manager of Votes for Women. Of the other two rooms, one is used by Miss Hambling and Miss Cameron; and the other is the large office used by the London organisers, where is held the Speakers' Class and other small meetings; it was the room in which Inspector Jarvis need the famous warrant to Mrs. Pankhurst, Christabel Pankhurst, and Mrs. Drummond on the afternoon of October 13, 1968.

In addition to this great expansion of premises the weekly At Homes on Mondays grew too big for the offices, and were moved first to the Portman Rooms, then to the Onesn's Holl and now finally to the Lordon Parking.

Queen's Hall, and now, finally, to the Lordon Pavilion.

The six rooms added in January, 1906, brought the number in the occupation of the Union up to a total of 13, and extended through the whole of the available space on the first floor of 4, Clements Inn. When therefore, it was found necessarily to the control of the space of therefore, it was found necessary to take additional rooms for the great Hyde Park Demonstration of June, 1908, two rooms on the ground floor were selected, Kerr (No. 2), and by Miss Christabel Pankhurst's office. | which are still used as the banner rooms of the Union. A

photograph of one of them will be given in a future issue. In 1909 two rooms were added in the basement, which are now used for the publishing office of the paper; two rooms were also taken on the second floor for the treasury, and two others on the same floor for the editorial and advertisement offices of Votes for Women; of these, Mrs. Lawrence's office is shown below, while a photograph of the other room in the treasury occupied by the financial secretary's department will be given next week. Photographs of the other rooms appeared in the "Story of Votes for Women" given in our issue of July 14.

In the year 1910, owing to the great development of the Woman's Press, the whole department was moved to the now famous shop in Charing Cross Road, while the accommodation which that released in Clements Inn was speedily filled by the growing requirements of the Union.



The Hon. Treasurer in her Office.

During the present year two rooms have been taken on the third floor of 4, Clements Inn, for the record office, and two on the first floor of 5. Clements Inn, for Mrs. Drummond and her secretary, while the acquisition of two additional rooms, to be utilised by the financial secretary, is contemplated in the autumn. The headquarters of the Union will then consist of 27 rooms in Clements Inn and 14 at Charing Cross Road. A description of the offices would be incomplete without a reference to the system of electric clocks which go through every room, and which are electrically controlled from a central clock in Miss Kerr's office, thereby ensuring perfect time, and preventing the waste of valuable minutes in catching trains and keeping appointments. Another noteworthy feature is the telephone system. Three main lines connect the Union

with the Exchange, and an "extension" is made to every department in Clements Inn and to the Woman's Press, which is also separately linked up, to the Exchange. In this way any member of the staff can be "put through" to any other member or to the Exchange without delay, and an immense saving of time is effected. The main telephone instrument is in the outer office, and is a source of great interest to visitors.

F. W. Pethick Lawrence.



Photo specially taken for the W.S.P.U. by F. Kehrhahn & Co. Mrs. Pankhurst and Mrs. Tuke at Work.

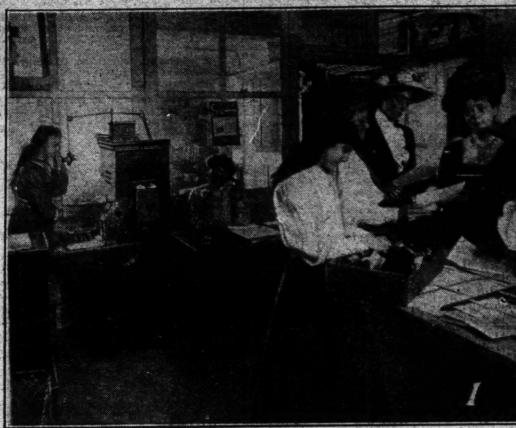
The first use to which these new rooms were put was for the Convention of Women, held on October 23, from which a deputation was despatched to the House of Commons, resulting in the arrest of Mrs. Cobden Sanderson, Annie Kenney, my wife, and eight other women. Following upon this deputation the movement grew with astonishing rapidity, and the offices were crowded every day with workers. At Christmas there were further deputations to the House, and further arrests, and at the beginning of 1907 the literature department of the W.S.P.U. was created. This department, which has now become the Woman's Press, with a shop and 14 rooms of its own, at that time occupied a single desk in the corner where Miss Kerr now sits. Meanwhile the custom had begun of holding little At Homes in the offices on Monday afternoons, to which members brought their friends for discussion and to listen to short speeches.

By February, 1907, the work had grown so-large that it was decided to add four additional rooms. These are now used by the W.S.P.U. for the office of Mrs. Pankhurst and Mrs. Tuke, shown above, for the duplicating department (No. 5 on the opposite page), by the filing department, and by the restaurant and voluntary workers office. Consequent upon this enlargement a readjustment of rooms took place; the weekly Monday afternoons grew rapidly in numbers, and extended throughout the whole of the available space. Thursday evening At Homes were also in augurated. In the spring of 1907 there were further deputations to the House of Commons, and over a hun-dred arrests; meetings were held all over the country, and branches of the W.S.P.U. were formed in different places. In September a division of opinion resulted



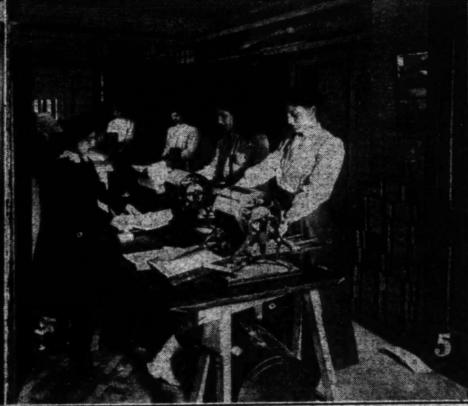
o for the W.S.P.U. by F. Kehradha Miss Christabet Par

THE GENERAL OFFICES OF THE W.S.P.U., 4, CLEMENTS INN, W.C.













- 1. The Suter Offices, Visitors' Entrance, showing the counter and telephone exchange.
 2. The inner Office, showing Miss Kerr at her desk; note the central clock.
- Z. One of the Typing Rooms.

- 4. Miss Jessia Kenney's Office: note the large map showing the centres of activity throughout the country.

 5. The Duplicating Department.
- 6. The Ticket Office, with plan of Albert Hall on Well.

 (The Circulation Manager's Desk is not shown.))

MRS. PANKHURST'S SCOT-TISH TOUR.

MRS. Pankhurst's Scottish Tour started with a well-attended meeting in the Queen of the Lakes Pavilion, Keswick, on August 18. Miss Zimmerman was in the chair, and the proceedings opened with the singing of "The March of the Women," by Lady Sybil Smith.

Mrs. Pankhurst had a most cordial reception, and her rising to speak was the signal for loud and prolonged applause. In the course of her speech she said that the Milltant Suffragist-takes encouragement from the tendency that exists among the upper and working classes to resort to militant methods. Men, if they really cared for anything politically, were not content with the constitutional weapon, and were perfectly ready to use any weapon that came to hand. Having explained what it was that women wanted, Mrs. Pankhurst pointed out that if there was anything in the claim that just government rests upon the consent of the governed, then the women said that the Government was not just which rested only on the consent of the men who paid rates and taxes, and not also on the consent of the women who had the same qualifications for the vote. Taxation without representation was unjust, and that grievance, so far as women were concerned, was a growing one. The House of Commons had now voted itself a salary all round. If men liked to pay Membersof Parliamenta salary, let them in common decency do it themselves, and not expect voteless women to help them to find the money. At any rate, if Members of Parliament were going to take out of the taxes paid by women salaries for themselves, let them first of all make themselves subject to the women's power of election, as well as that of the men. Anti-Suffrage was disappearing as fast as it could—and Payment of Members was another nail in its coffin. In referring to the men who did not want women to have the vote, she remarked that all the manly men who were not Suffragists were those who had not considered the question. When they stripped their minds of prejudice, and regarded the matter not from a sentimental but from a prac stripped their minds of prejudice, and regarded the matter not from a sentimental but from a practical point of view, they would see that women needed the same strength and protection which the vote gave to men. Women wanted to be put in a position where they as women would discover what was the best for them in the laws and in opportunity. More and more women had to go out and fight the struggle of life like their brothers. Women wanted to be equipped for that struggle, and it could not make them worse women and mothers if they were equipped. There was never a time when the woman's help was more needed. Every woman belonged not only to her own individual home, great or small, but she formed part of the great national home and was one in the great human family. So long as that was so, woman had duties outside her own home. If they were to continue to be an imperial race, it would need all the united intelligence of the men and women to train up the children of the future better than the present generation had been trained. That was work that women could not do alone, and it was work that women could not do alone. But it was work that women could not do alone, and it was work that men could not do alone. But it was work they could well do together. Men being what they are and women being what they are could co-operate loyally together to make better and juster laws and conditions for human beings, so that the world would be better and happier so that the world would be better and happer than it could otherwise be made for those who came after to inherit the fruits of their labours. Mrs. E. E. Marshall, President of the Keswick branch of N.U.W.S.S., proposed a vote of thanks to Mrs. Pankhurst, which was seconded by the Rev. Canon Harford, Mosely Hill, Liverpool, and passed with acclamation.

Rev. Canon Harford, Mosely Hill; Liverpool, and passed with acclamation.

A most interested audience attended the meeting at Carnoustie, where Mrs. Renny took the chair. The next day Mrs. Pankhurst spoke at Charlton at an At Home given by Mrs. Anstruther. People motored from far and near; many had never been to a Suffrage meeting before, and the result was a great sale of literature. The St. Andrews meeting, admirably organised by Miss Fraser Smith and Miss Maefarlane, was crowded. Mrs. Findlay, secretary of the St. Audrews N. U. presided and Mrs. Anstruther proposed the vote of thanks. In the audience were several well-known American women who had heard Mrs. Pankhurst in America—notably, Miss Thomas, Principal of Bryn-Mawr College, Philadelphis, At Blairgowrie, Miss Margaret Macdonald, of Ballintuim, a member of the school board and well known for her splendid public work, was in the chair. On Saturday evening, August 26, Mrs. Pankhurst addressed a representative audience, composed of visitors and residents, at Pitlochry, At the close of her address, questions were asked by Mr. Afnold Ward, M.P. (son of Mrs. Humphry Ward), and others. Ward), and others.

A COMPARISON.

A further instance of the discontent among women is evidenced by the dispute affecting about 600 women and 200 men which has arisen at the Broughton Flax Mills. At a meeting of the Manchester and Salford Women's Trades Council it chester and Salford Women's Trades Council it was stated that at present the wages paid to women vary from 5s. 6d. for beginners to 11s. for experienced workers, the latter sum including a bonus of 1s. 6d. when a full week is put in, so that the regular wage is really only 9s. 6d. The men are paid 15s. 6d., though both work for the same period, viz., a week of 55s hours. Women in all departments are now demanding an advance of 2s. per week all round. The labourers, on the other hand, are seeking a minimum wage of £1 per week, and those already in receipt of that sum or more are asking for an increase of 2s. This is but one more illustration of the gross sweating of women workers.

How many people realise how, slowly but surely, the strenuous, unselfish advocacy of the cause of their poorer, unshricking sisters by the well-to-do suffragettes is improving the lot of thousands of sweated women workers? In my time I have seen girls of 18 and women of 25 to 50 working at paper-box making and pattern card making for 4s. to 8s. 6d. per week of 54 hours. Very few got more than 1/2d. to 13/d. per hour for work that really required considerable skill in the accurate matching of borderings, mounting of patterns, &c. Thanks to the efforts of "women agitators," the women-paper box makers now have their rates of pay fixed by the Trade Board, and they begin at 23/d. per hour. They are to gradually rise to 3/d. per hour in February, 1915, when the women will be able to earn about 14s. per week. Even at this pay life is hard, but, thanks to the pioneer women, it is becoming easier for the poor.

—Mrs. Bull.

PRESS EXTRACTS.

ABERDEEN EVENING GAZETTE.

ABERDEEN EVENING GAZETTE.

Mr. Asquith's letter to Lord Lytton will be welcomed by all who are interested in the advancement of the movement in favour of "Votes for Women." . . It is a matter of common knowledge that on this question there is a sharp division of opinion in the Cabinet, just as there are divisions in both the great political parties. The Prime Minister has never concealed his own hostility to woman's suffrage, and while we may think that his views on this question are a little antiquated, one cannot fail to respect his candour and sincerity and his firm adherence to his convictions. Mr. Lloyd George, on the other hand, is prepared—is perhaps even anxious—to go a good deal farther than the Conciliation Bill will take us, and it is in this direction that the most immediate danger to the cause of women's enfranchisement will be found. It is quite true that in the Bill as it stands there are certain anomalies—anomalies which are insentable from every measure which be found. It is quite true that in the Bill as it stands there are certain anomalies—anomalies which are inseparable from every measure which is based on a compromise between two contending schools of thought. . . . Nevertheless, the Bill represents a great step forward in the democratisation of the Constitution, and will remove a real and intolerable grievance from which hundreds of thousands of women suffer to-day. It is, moreover, something in the nature of an experiment, and the extremists will only imperil the safety of the measure by endeavouring to tag on to it provisions. in the nature of an experiment, and the extremists will only imperif the safety of the measure by endeavouring to tag on to it provisions which it is extremely doubtful whether the majority of the House of Commons would be willing to accept. In cases such as this, where great issues are at stake, it is generally safest to "hasten slowly." A few days ago a letter, signed by 124 members of Parliament, was presented to Mr. Asquith urging the Government to ascertain "the views of the people before there is any imminent prospect of the Women's Enfranchisement Bill being passed into law." But such a step on the part of the Government is wholly uncalled for, and cannot be seriously discussed. A majority of the members of the House of Commons are already pledged to the principle of the bill, and before last General Election Mr. Asquith, on behalf of the Government, gave a definite pledge that facilities would be given for proceeding with the measure in this Parliament. It is difficult to resist the contention of the leaders of the women's movement that the country has already been consulted on the Bill. The Constitutional issue which "blocked the way" for so many years is now settled, and next session the House of Commons will be able to devote its attention to a question of vital interest to every woman in the country.

THE CHRISTIAN COMMONWEALTH,

For the second time the Prime Minister has stepped in to remove wrong impressions left by answers given on his behalf by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the question of facilities for the Conciliation Bill. A fortnight ago, in reply to a question by Mr. Leif Jones, the Chancellor read an answer which, in itself, was not unsatisfactory, but, in reply to supplementary questions, he said that the Government's promise of facilities for next session applied to any Bill, fulfilling a certain condition, which might get a place in the private members' ballet. This statement was regarded as such a satious breach of faith, that the Chairman of the Conciliation Committee addressed a long letter to the Prime Minister on For the second time the Prime Minister has the Chairman of the Conciliation Committee addressed a long letter to the Prime Minister on the matter, and to this Mr. Asquith has replied, in the most precise and definite terms, that the pledge of the Government to provide facilities, next session for the "Conciliation Bill" will be strictly observed, both in the letter and the spirit. Nothing could be more satisfactory than this reassurance, and it is all the more so because it should put an end to the intrigues which have been going on to flich the promised facilities for a Bill of a quite different character. In answering questions for the Government about Woman Suffrage, the Chancellor of the Exchequer should not allow his personal animosity to the Conciliation Bill to induce him to misrepresent the real position of the Government. position of the Government.

THE NOTTINGHAM GUARDIAN.

The proposal to submit the question of women's The proposal to submit the question of women's suffrage to a referendum is ingenious but not helpful. It would be submitted to a vote of men only. Women would not be consulted, and no fair-minded person would regard a mass vote of men as a fair test of the desirability of votes for women. Having votes for themselves men are satisfied. Many of them think that they protect satisfied. Many of them think that they protect the interests of women perfectly, and many more are not interested in the subject at all. The probability is that if the subject were submitted to a pell of men, large numbers of men would not vote at all. They are too indifferent on the subject. If, therefore, there is to be a fair referendum it must include women, and this at present is impossible. The Government is, however, practically pledged to find time for a Women's Suffrage Bill. There is a considerable majority of the House of Commons in favour of such a Bill, and the House of Lords now does not count. The Peers are now out of the running. such a Bill, and the House of Lords now does not count. The Peers are now out of the running. There is no reasonable obstacle, therefore, to the passing of a Women's Suffrage Bill next year.

Mr. Asquith has been faced with something of a difficulty by the petition, signed by over a hundred members, which has been presented to him urging that the question of women's suffrage should be submitted to a referendum of the people. The Prime Minister is understood to have always favoured, this course as a means of ascertaming the views of the mation upon votes for women. The request now made to him, however, comes at a particularly inopportune moment from his point of view. For having refused to apply the machinery of the referendum to the question of Home Rule he can hardly adopt it as a means of settling the suffragist question.

PALL MALL GAZETTE.

It is amusing to find the names of several Liberals and a stray Nationalist among those of the 124 members of Parliament who have petitioned the Government against allowing the Women's Enfranchisement Bill to become law without consultation of the people. They "desire to point out that the anxiety of the suffragists to obtain further facilities for their Bill is clearly due to the fact they are afraid of the people, and desire to use the machinery of the Parliament Act in order to carry women's suffrage without reference to the electors." Substitute "Nationalists" for

"suffragists." an 1 "Home Rule" for "women suffrage," and how does it read? Sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. Quite possibly the petitioners are forcing an open doer so far as the Prime Minister himself is concerned. It has always been suspected that, in indicating that the Referendum might be a serviceable device for the determination of some Constitutional questions, he had the suffrage in his eye. But it will be uncommonly difficult for him to sanction a Referendum to help divided parties out of a difficulty while refusing it to the nation as a means of control even over united parties or coalitions.

MR. BLATCHFORD ON THE WOMAN OF TO-DAY.

We realise that a great change has come over women during the past years and especially since they received inspiration and confidence through the militant suffrage movement. But those who are near us cannot always see the gradual change. It is the one who returns after an absence who sees most clearly. This is the experience of Mr. Robert Blatchford who, visiting London during the time of the strike, carries away a sense of wonderment at the change in women. In an article in the Clurion he says:—

wonderment at the change in women. In an article in the Clurion he says:—

As I walked along I began to notice the women and the girls, and the laughter went out of me. I was interested; I was astonished. I pondered over the events of the past ten years of the past twenty years. I looked back at the England of forty years ago. But always my mind came back to the women and girls in the streets of London. "We are," I said to myself, "moving towards changes; we are moving towards changes which amount almost to revolution." ... The temper of the men who insist upon a strike is the temper of Young England; and specially of the women. It is a temper revolutionary, a temper ominous, a temper glittering with sparks of danger. Let anyone who doubts this read carefully the news of the day; let him consider the outspokenness of the writers on ethical and social questions; let him weigh and estimate the change of tone on matters of politics and religion; and let him note carefully the dress and bearing of the women and the girls. There is a new England rising around us. . . . No one can walk for ten minutes in the London streets without meeting young women of a new bearing and a new type. Here is a woman. . . . She walks along the street calm and self-possessed. She is young, good-looking, with an alert, intelligent face; she is not arrogant; but she has the aft of one who suffices unto herself. It is no use railing at her: she does not care. She knows what she wants and she means to have it. What is to be done with her? She is more terrible than an army with banners. it. What is to be done with her? She is more terrible than an army with banners.

Is any journalist or politician so fatuous as to imagine that the self-emancipated woman can be coaxed back or driven back to mental darkness and spiritual slavery? Is there in all London a fool so foolish as to believe that the new type of woman can be defeated by whiffs of grapeshot?

woman can be defeated by whiffs of grapeshot?

Suppose the women became defiant, who is to oppose them? Suppose they say, "We no longer care to be as your grandfathers would have us. We will not wait for you to emancipate us. We will not wait for you to emancipate us. We will work out our own emancipation." What is the answer: Grapeshot? Iron hands?

The great fact, the great fact of which our self-appointed leaders seem to be oblivious is the fact that the old thought is being displaced by the new thought. No amount of grapeshot can stop the progress of human knowledge; all the King's horses and all the King's men could not put Humpty Dumpty together again.

The workers and the women have begun to realise their own power; every year they will more fully realise that power. To-day the appeal to force is almost futile; in a very little it will be dangerous.

Of what use to tell the modern woman that her sphere is the home, that her lot is motherhood, that she must dress to please her grandmother, and live to please Luther or Moses? She means to live and dress to please herself. She understands that Moses and her grandmother are dead. She will choose her own sphere: she holds the Prime Minister, and the Lord Chief Justice, and the Archbishop, and the artillerymen in contempt. She walks along the streets with her shoulders back and her head up. She is clean, and cool, and clever. She is awake: she is alive: she is a woman: terrible as an army with banners.

On Friday night, as I made my way along the Haymarket. I passed a cavalry ratral. These Of what use to tell the modern woman that her

woman: terrible as an army with banners.

On Friday night, as I made my way along the Haymarket, I passed a cavalry patrol. There they were, the silent troopers, riding slowly, with their carbines and ball cartridge; past the restaurants and theatres, amongst the cheerful, peaceful crowds. And within a few yards of them a woman passed, a woman calm and self-possessed, with her shoulders back and her head up; conscious of her power, secure in her liberty, proud of her sex; terrible as an army with banners.

Grape-shot? The iron hand? The Church, the Press, the House of Commons? Ah, but when she will she will, you may depend on't; and when she won't, she won't; and there's an end

And I beg respectfully and most affectionately, and with all deference and admiration, to take off my hat to her. She knows; she is awake; she is alive.

MEMBER AS GRASS MOWER.

MEMBER AS GRASS MOWER.

In the past Suffragettes have turned their hands to most things, but the action of a member during her recent holiday is perhaps one of the most original ways in which money has been raised for the Union. This member showed uncommon talent by cutting the grass of her hostess's garden plot with a garden mower. The beautiful way in which this was done aroused the interest of the next door neighbour, who inquired of the hostess over the hedge who was her gardener, as she would like to employ him to put her plot tidy. The next day the member called next door and was asked her business. "Oh," said she, "I have come to cut your grass as I hear you want it done. It was I who did it for Mrs. G., and I shall be pleased to do yours for 2s, which, of course, will go to the W,S.P.U. funds." The neighbour grasped, but accepted the offer, and when the task was done, so pleased was she with the result, that she not only paid the 2s, but gave un extradouccur of 2s." for yourself." We can imagine the pride of this member as she handed is 4s, to the local W.S.P.U. funds.

W.S.P.U. ANNOUNCEMENTS.

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Mrs. Pankhurst's Scottish Tour.

As we go to press Mrs. Pankhurst will have addressed meetings at Kingussie, Grantown, and Lossiemouth, further fixtures are:

Forres Sept. 1 . 8.15 p.m.

Nairn 2 . 8.15 p.m.

(Ohair : Rev. Dr. Piric.)

Turriff 4 . 3 p.m.

(At Home. Mrs. Tweedale, of Balguholly.)

Fraserburgh 5 . 8 p.m.

(Mr. A. Tarras.)

Peterhead 6 . 8 p.m.

Ballater 8 . 8 p.m.

Chay cowdray's At Home. Chair : Lady Betty Balfour.)

Wemyss Castle 11 . 8 p.m.

(Lady Cowdray's At Home, Chair: Lady Betty Balfour.)

Wemyss Castle 11 . 8 p.m.
(Chair: Lady Eva Wemyss.)

North Berwick 12 . 3.50 p.m.
(At Home.)

Hendat 15 . 8 p.m.
All inquiries, offers of help, hospitality, and contributions towards the Scottish Tour Fund behould be addressed to Miss Una S. Durdile, Gordon Lodge, Aboyne, N.B.

About Hall Meeting, November 16.

The dates of the Great Albert Hall meetings have always been looked upon as "red letter days" in the history of the militant movement, and members have always worked hard ment, and memoers have always worked hard to make those meetings a success. The meet-ing at the Albert Hall on Thursday, November 16, must be an "outsiders" meeting, and to ensure this members must work now, as it is only through them the public can obtain tickets. Those who are going on holidays are reminded to take some extra tickets with them reminded to take some extra tickets with them for sale. Tickets—Prices: Stalls 2s. 6d.; arena, Blocks A and F, 2s.; Blocks B, C, D, and E, 1s.; balcony, first two rows 1s., other rows 6d.; upper orchestra, 6d.; boxes, £1 10s., £1 1s., and 12s. 6d.—may be had of Miss Cooke, Ticket Secretary, W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

THE AWAKENING OF PERSIA.

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We referred last week to the unprecedented action of a Persian deputy in referring to the rights of women when a Suffrage Bill was being discussed in Parliament. The Times gives a verbatim translation of the incident:

"Hadji Vakil-el-Roaya: I beg leave to ask for what reason should women be deprived of sotes; are they not human beings, and are they not entitled to have the same rights as we have? I beg the "Ulema" (the learned Clerical members of the Mejliss) for a reply.

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"Yet these causes, potent as they are," continues the Standard, "do not altogether explain a situation without parallel in the whole history of the world. The movement is partly spontaneous, and partly the outcome of the many causes already indicated. As in the labour world one common impulse at times seems to move across whole conimpulse at times seems to move across whole continents, so this movement has arisen without manifest direction or control. The spirit which in Turkey has impelled the women in the harem to ask for freedom and to drop the veil, is the same as that which in England manifests itself in the desire for the vote." "The Persian women, as a matter of fact, have been doing a lot of political work for some time now. They have been taking the national point of view very strongly. They showed an active interest, for instance, in the Persian loan last year, and are really intelligently interested in the condition of the country. "Everywhere, in fact, East and West, the same unrest and longing for change, for a wider outlook and a larger life, are abundantly manifest. Persia is only, for the moment, the most interesting because Persia is the last to join the move-

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The Western Daily Mercury says:—
"The astonishment that greeted the audacious legislator who rose from his seat in the Persian Parliament to propose the political enfranchisement of women through the extension of the suffrage may be readily imagined. In less enlightened eras such a despicable and impious heretic would have been promptly submitted to the salutary tribunal of the auto-da-fé, or to similar persuasive methods. But, at any rate, the suggestion, in spite of the universal douche of ridicule and horror with which it was received, is indicative of an awakening consciousness of the deplorable position of women in Oriental countries."

WHERE WOMEN RULE Suffragists will be interested to know that women field every public function to the Branch village of Froissy—from barber, posthian, and town-crier to station-master and signifier, each post is filled by a woman. The hair Sketch of August 22 published an interesting group of pictures of them at their different duties,

MRS. PANKHURST'S SCOT-TISH TOUR.

Mrs. Pankhurst's Scottish Tour started with a well-attended meeting in the Queen of the Lakes Pavilion, Keswick, on August 18. Miss Zimmerman was in the chair, and the proceedings opened with the singing of "The March of the Women," by Lady Sybil Smith.

Mrs. Pankhurst had a most cordial reception, and her rising to speak was the signal for loud and prolonged applause. In the course of her speech she said that the Militant Suffragist takes encouragement from the tendency that exists speech she said that the Militant Suffragist takes encouragement from the tendency that exists among the upper and working classes to resort to militant methods. Men, if they really cared for anything politically, were not content with the constitutional weapon, and were perfectly ready to use any weapon that came to hand. Having explained what it was that women wanted, Mrs. Pankhurst pointed out that if there was anything in the claim that just government rests upon the explained what it was that women wanted, Mrs. Pankhurst pointed out that if there was anything in the claim that just government rests upon the consent of the governed, then the women said that the Government was not just which rested only on the consent of the men who paid rates and taxes, and not also on the consent of the women who had the same qualifications for the vote. Taxation without representation was unjust, and that grievance, so far as women were concerned, was a growing one. The House of Commons had now voted itself a salary all round. If men liked to pay Membersof Parliament a salary, let them in common decency do it themselves, and not expect voteless women to help them to find the money. At any rate, if Members of Parliament were going to take out of the taxes paid by women salaries for themselves, let them first of all make themselves subject to the women's power of election, as well as that of the men. Anti-Suffrage was disappearing as fast as it could—and Payment of Members was another nail in its coffin. In referring to the men who did not want women to have the vote, she remarked that all the manly men who thought were Suffragists, the manly men who were not Suffragists were those who had not considered the question. When they stripped their minds of prejudice, and regarded the matter not from a sentimental but from a practical point of view, they would see that women needed the same strength and protection which the vote gave to men. Women wanted to be put in a position where they as women would discover what was the best for them in the laws and in opportunity. More and more women had to go out and fight the struggle of discover what was the best for them in the laws and in opportunity. More and more women had to go out and fight the struggle of life like their brothers. Women wanted to be equipped for that struggle, and it could not make them worse women and mothers if they were equipped. There was never a time when the woman's help was more needed. Every woman belonged not only to her own individual home, great or small, but she formed part of the great national home and was one in the great human family. So long as that was so, woman had duties outside her own home. If they were to continue to be an imperial race, it would need all the united intelligence of the men and women to the united intelligence of the men and women to train up the children of the future better than the present generation had been trained. That was work that women could not do alone, and it

the present generation had been trained. That was work that women could not do alone, and it was work that men could not do alone. But it was work they could well do together. Men being what they are and women being what they are could co-operate loyally together to make better and juster laws and conditions for human heings, so that the world would be better and happier than it could otherwise be made for those who came after to inherit the fruits of their labours. Mrs. E. M. Marshall, President of the Keswick branch of N.U.W.S.S., proposed a vote of thanks to Mrs. Pankhurst, which was seconded by the Rev. Canon Harford, Mosely Hill, Liverpool, and passed with acchamation.

A most interested audience attended the meeting at Carnoustie, where Mrs. Remy took the chair. The next day Mrs. Pankhurst spoke at Charlton at an At Home given by Mrs. Anstruther. People motored from far and hear; many had never been to a Suffrage meeting before, and the result was a great sale of literature. The St. Andrews meeting, admirably organised by Miss Praser Smith and Miss Maejarlane, was crowded. Mrs. Findlay, secretary of the St. Andrews N.U. presided and Mrs. Anstruther proposed the vote of thanks. In the audience were several well-known American women who had heard Mrs. Pankhurst in America—notably, Miss Thomas, Principal of Bryn-Mawr College, Philadelphis, At Blairgowrie, Miss Margaret Macdonald, of Ballintuim, a member of the school board and well known for her splendid public work, was in the chair. On Saturday evening, August 26, Mrs. Pankhurst addressed a representative audience, composed of visitors and residents, at Pitlochry, At the close of her address, questions were asked by Mr. Afnold Ward, M.P. (son of Mrs. Humphry Ward), and others.

A COMPARISON.

A further instance of the discontent among women is evidenced by the dispute affecting about 600 women and 200 men which has arisen at the Broughton Flax Mills. At a meeting of the Man-chester and Salford Women's Trades Council it was stated that at present the wages paid to women vary from 5s. 6d. for beginners to 11s. for women vary from 5s. 6d. for beginners to 11s. for experienced workers, the latter sum including a bonus of 1s. 6d. when a full week is put in, so that the regular wage is really only 9s. 6d. The men are paid 15s. 6d.; though both work for the same period, viz., a week of 55; hours. Women in all departments are now demanding an advance of 2s. per week all round. The labourers, on the other hand, are seeking a minimum wage of £1 per week, and those already in receipt of that sum or more are asking for an increase of 2s. This is but one more illustration of the gross sweating of women workers.

How many people realise how, slowly but surely, the strenuous, unselfish advoccy of the cause of their poorer, unshricking sisters by the well-to-do suffragettes is improving the lot of thousands of sweated women workers? In my time I have seen girls of 18 and women of 25 to 50 working at paper-box making and pattern card making for 4s. to 8s. 6d. per week of 54 hours. Very few got more than 1½d. to 134 d. per hour for work that really required considerable skill in the accurate matching of borderings, mounting of patterns, &c. Thanks to the efforts of "women agitators," the women-paper box makers now have their rates of pay fixed by the Trade Board, and they begin at 24d. per hour. They are to gradually rise to 3/d. per hour in February, 1913, when the women will be able to earn about 14s. per week. Even at this pay life is hard, but, thanks to the pioneer women, it is becoming easier for the poor.

—Mrs. Bull.

PRESS EXTRACTS.

ABERDEEN EVENING GAZETTE.

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Mr. Asquith's letter to Lord Lytton will be welcomed by all who are interested in the advancement of the movement in favour of "Votes for Women." ... It is a matter of common knowledge that on this question there is a sharp division of opinion in the Cabinet, just as there are divisions in both the great political parties. The Prime Minister has never concealed his own hostility to woman's suffrage, and while we may think that his views on this question are a little antiquated, one cannot feil to respect his candour and sincerity and his firm adherence to his convictions. Mr. Lloyd George, on the other hand, is preparedisperhaps even axious—to go a good deal farther than the Conciliation Bill will take us, and it is in this direction that the most immediate danger to the cause of women's enfranchisement will be found. It is quite true that in the Bill as it stands there are certain anomalies—anomalies—which are inseparable from every measure which is based on a compromise between two contending schools of thought. ... Nevertheless, the Bill represents a great step forward in the democratisation of the Constitution, and will remove a real and intolerable grievance from which hundreds of thousands of women suffer to-day. It is, moreover, something in the nature of an experiment, and the extremists will only imperil the safety of the measure by endeavouring to tag on to it provisions, which it is extremely doubtful whether the majority of the House of Commons would be willing to accept. In cases such as this, where great issues which it is extremely doubtful whether the majority of the House of Parliament, was presented to Mr. Asquith urging the Government to ascertain "the views of the people before there is any imminent prospect of the Women's Enfranchisement Bill being passed into law." But such a step on the part of the Government, gave a definite pledge that facilities would be given for proceeding with the measure in this Parliament. It is difficult to resist the contention of the

THE CHRISTIAN COMMONWEALTH.

For the second time the Prime Minister has stepped in to remove wrong impressions left by answers given on his behalf by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the question of facilities for the Conciliation Bill. A fortnight ago, in reply to a question by Mr. Leif Jones, the Chancellor read an answer which, in itself, was not unsatisfactory, but, in reply to supplementary questions, he said that the Government's promise of facilities for next session applied to any Bill, fulfilling a certain condition, which might get a place in the private members' ballot. This statement was regarded as such a satious breach of faith, that the Chairman of the Conciliation Committee addressed a long letter to the Prime Minister on the matter, and to this Mr. Asquith has replied, in the most precise and definite terms, that the pledge of the Government to provide facilities next session for the "Conciliation Bill" will be strictly observed, both in the letter and the spirit. Nothing could be more satisfactory than this reassurance, and it is all the more so because it should put an end to the intrigues which have been going on to filch the promised facilities for a Bill of a quite different character. In answering questions for the Government about Woman Suffrage, the Chancellor of the Exchequer should not allow his personal animosity to the Conciliation Bill to induce him to misrepresent the real position of the Government. For the second time the Prime Minister ha

THE NOTTINGHAM GUARDIAN.

The Nottingham Guardian.

The proposal to submit the question of women's suffrage to a referendum is ingenious but not helpful. It would be submitted to a vote of men only. Women would not be consulted, and no fair-minded person would regard a mass vote of men as a fair test of the desirability of votes for women. Having votes for themselves men are satisfied. Many of them think that they protect the interests of women perfectly, and many more are not interested in the subject at all. The probability is that if the subject were submitted to a poll of men, large numbers of men would not vote at all. They are too indifferent on the subject. If, therefore, there is to be a fair referendum it must include women, and this at present is impossible. The Government is, however, practically pledged to find time for a Women's Suffrage Bill. There is a considerable majority of the House of Commons in favour of such a Bill, and the House of Lords now does not count. The Peers are now out of the running. There is no reasonable obstacle, therefore, to the passing of a Women's Suffrage Bill next year.

Mr. Asquith has been faced with something of a difficulty by the petition, signed by over a hundred members, which has been presented to him urging that the question of women's suffrage should be submitted to a referendum of the people. The Prime Minister is understood to have always favoured, this course as a means of ascertaming the views of the mation upon votes for women. The request now made to him, however, comes at a particularly inopportune moment from his point of view. For having refused to apply the machinery of the referendum to the question of Home Rule he can hardly adopt it as a means of settling the suffragist question. The proposal to submit the question of women's

PALL MALL GAZETTE.

It is amusing to find the names of several Liberals and a stray Nationalist among those of the 124 members of Parliament who have petitioned the Government against allowing the Women's Enfranchisement Bill to become law without consultation of the people. They "desire to point out that the anxiety of the suffragists to obtain further facilities for their Bill is clearly due to the fact they are afraid of the people, and desire to use the machinery of the Parliament Act in order to carry women's suffrage without reference to the electors." Substitute "Nationalists" for

"suffragists," an 1 "Home Rule" for "women suffrage," and how does it read? Sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. Quite possibly the petitioners are forcing an open doer so far as the Prime Minister himself is concerned. It has always been suspected that, in indicating that the Referendum might be a serviceable device for the determination of some Constitutional questions, he had the suffrage in his eye. But it will be uncommonly difficult for him to sanction a Referendum to help divided parties out of a difficulty while refusing it to the nation as a means of control even over united parties or coalitions.

MR. BLATCHFORD ON THE WOMAN OF TO-DAY.

We realise that a great change has come over women during the past years and especially since they received inspiration and confidence through the militant suffrage movement. But those who are near us cannot always see the gradual change. It is the one who returns after an absence who sees most clearly. This is the experience of Me. most clearly. This is the experience of Mr. Robert Blatchford who, visiting London during the time of the strike, carries away a sense of wonderment at the change in women. In an article in the Clurion he says:—

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As I walked along I began to notice the women and the girls, and the laughter went out of me. I was interested; I was astonished. I pondered over the events of the past ten years: of the past twenty years. I looked back at the England of forty years ago. But always my mind came back to the women and girls in the streets of London. "We are," I said to myself, "moving towards changes: we alse moving towards changes: we alse moving towards changes; we alse moving towards of the men who insist upon a strike is the temper of the men who insist upon a strike is the temper of Young England; and specially of the women. It is a temper revolutionary, a temper ominous, a temper glittering with sparks of danger. Let anyone who doubts this read carefully the news of the day; let him consider the outspokenness of the writers on ethical and social questions; let him weigh and estimate the change of tone on matters of politics and religion; and let him note carefully the dress and bearing of the women and the girls. There is a new England rising around us. No one can walk for ten minutes in the London streets without meeting young women of a new bearing and a new type. Here is a woman. She walks along the street calm and self-possessed. She is young, good-looking, with an alert, intelligent face; she is not arrogant; but she has the air of one who suffices unto herself. It is no use preaching at her: she will not listen. It is no use preaching at her: she will not listen. It is no use preaching at her: she does not care. She knows what she wants and she means to have it. What is to be done with her? She is more terrible than an army with banners.

Is any journalist or politician so fatuous as to terrible than an army with banners.

Is any journalist or politician so fatuous as to imagine that the self-emancipated woman can be coaxed back or driven back to mental darkness and spiritual slavery? Is there in all London a fool so foolish as to believe that the new type of woman can be defeated by whiffs of grapeshot?

woman can be defeated by whiffs of grapeshot?

Suppose the women became defiant, who is to oppose them? Suppose they say, "We no longer care to be as your grandfathers would have us. We will not wait for you to thancipate us. We will be our own selves, we will live our own lives; we will work out our own emancipation." What is the answer: Grapeshot? Iron hands?

The great fact, the great fact of which our self-appointed leaders seem to be oblivious is the fact that the old thought is being displaced by the new thought. No amount of grapeshot can stop the progress of human knowledge; all the King's horses and all the King's men could not put

horses and all the King's men could not put Humpty Dumpty together again.

The workers and the women have begun to realise their own power; every year they will more fully realise that power. To-day the appeal to force is almost futile; in a very little it will be

Of what use to tell the modern woman that her sphere is the home, that her lot is motherhood, that she must dress to please her grandmother, and live to please Luther or Moses? She means to live and dress to please herself. She understands that Moses and her grandmother are dead, She will choose her own sphere: she holds the Prime Minister, and the Lord Chief Justice, and the Archbishon, and the artillermen in centernt. the Archbishop, and the Lord Chief Justice, and the Archbishop, and the artillerymen in contempt. She walks along the streets with her shoulders back and her head up. She is clean, and cool, and clever. She is awake: she is alive: she is a woman: terrible as an army with banners.

On Friday night, as I made my way along the Haymarket, I passed a cavalry patrol. There

Haymarket, I passed a cavalry patrol. There they were, the silent troopers, riding slowly, with their carbines and ball cartridge; past the restaurants and theatres, amongst the cheerful, peaceful crowds. And within a few yards of them a woman passed, a woman calm and self-possessed, with her shoulders back and her head the conscious of her woman calm. up; conscious of her power, secure in her liberty, proud of her sex; terrible as an army with banners.

Grape-shot? The iron hand? The Church, the Press, the House of Commons? Ah, but when she will she will, you may depend on't; and when she won't, she won't; and there's an end

And I beg respectfully and most affectionately, and with all deference and admiration, to take off my hat to her. She knows; she is awake; she is alive.

MEMBER AS GRASS MOWER.

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In the past Suffragettes have turned their hands to most things, but the action of a member during her recent holiday is perhaps one of the most original ways in which money has been raised for the Union. This member showed uncommon talent by cutting the grass of her hostess's garden plot with a garden mower. The beautiful way in which this was done aroused the interest of the next door neighbour, who inquired of the hostess over the hedge who was her gardener, as she would like to employ him to put her plot tidy. The next day the member called next door and was asked her business. "Oh," said she, "I have come to cut your gass as I hear you want it done. It was I who did it for Mrs. G., and I shall be pleased to do yours for 2s., which, of course, will go to the W.S.P.U. funds." The neighbour gasped, but accepted the offer, and when the task was done, so pleased was she with the result, that she not only paid the 2s, but gave an extraduceur of 2s." for yourself." We can imagine the pride of this member as she handed in 4s, to the local W.S.P.U. funds.

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SPECIAL TERMS TO MEMBERS W.S.P.U. danager, Mas. Dimonne Jones 11, Parkhurst Rd., HOLLOWAY. (Private House.) GRACE JON



P(0) BI (0) DAW(0) VI DAN

It is a very favourite saying of the Anti-Suffragists that women ought not to have the vote because they do not take any share in enforcing the laws they would help to make. But it has frequently been pointed out, that the electors as a whole take no share in enforcing the laws—they leave this to the police.

Even apart from that fact it is not true to assert, as-Mr. Alderman Greenland, of Newport, is reported to have done recently, that women could not be policemen. He was promptly reminded of the women constables in Berlin. Another speaker who is said to have used the same argument is Lord Ronaldshay, who is reported to have said at the Criterion Restaurant that there were certain civic duties which women could not perform, and that among other things they could never be policemen. But in addition to the policewomen at Berlin and Dusseldorf, where it is said a number are to be appointed, in Hunnewell, Kansas, Mrs. Rose Osborn has lately been appointed head of the police force.

Women are also employed as "policemen" in Christiania, Norway; their work lies among women and children in the police courts. At Longbeach (Cal.), a university woman has served for two years as special police officer. In Indianapolis, women are to be



MISS H. TEILMAN IBSEN. The First Policewoman in Denmark.

appointed as police with unrestricted duties, for they are to do ordinary police work and have special beats. In Berlin, no less than 30 women constables have been appointed.

A woman has also been appointed, from May, 1911, to the police service in Aalborg, one of the provincial towns in Denmark. This is due in the first place to the Dansk Kvindesamfund (Danish Women's Union), and Mrs. Glane, a Danish woman in England, has kindly sent us the following particulars. Miss H. Teilman Ibsen was chosen out of thirty candidates for the post. She is thirty-one years old, and the daughter of a business man. She has had to support herself from the age of sixteen, and she began her career as a lady-help. Later, she took a course in business training, and for the last few years she has held posts in Copenhagen and elsewhere, her first appointment being held for four years. Miss Ibsen is described as tall, strong and full of energy, with a fine cultivated singing yoice. She is also extremely interested in sports. While in Copenhagen Miss Ibsen took an active part in rescue work in the slums, and as her work as a policewoman will be chiefly among women and children, her experience will be of very great value.

It is obvious that in a post such as that occupied by Miss Ibsen physical strength is by no means everything, and that sympathy and decision are equally valuable qualities. We are glad to hear that Miss Ibsen has been engaged on absolutely the same financial terms as the men in the force. Our portrait shows her in her police uniform.

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VOTES FOR WOMEN

4, CLEMENTS INN, STRAND

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1911.

MILITANT MEN.

world organised by a section of the Unionist Party, and a revolt in the Labour world organised by the Trades Unions against the directors of great industrial enterprises. Into both these revolts the policy of militancy of one kind and another has entered.

The first of these two revolts took place in the House of Commons and the House of Lords. So long as the issue of the Veto of the Peers remained a matter of ordinary Parliamentary controversy the country as a whole appeared to take little interest in the matter. The atmosphere of political apathy was suddenly dispelled by the action of a certain number of Unionist Members of the House, who, rightly or wrongly, came to the conclusion that the listlessness and inertia of the public was dangerous to the State and that the conscience of the country needed at all costs to be aroused.

The method chosen for achieving their end challenged criticism both in Parliament and in the Press. Amid a scene of tumult, the Prime Minister was refused a hearing in the Chamber, the ruling of the Speaker was defied, and owing to the prevailing disorder the Parliamentary sitting was forced to an adjournment.

Whether this outbreak of militancy on the part of the Unionist Members of Parliament was a well-judged or an ill-judged policy is a question which divides public opinion and calls for no answer on the part of Suffragists. But the defence of these methods of protest by Lord Hugh Cecil in a letter to the *Times* of Wednesday, July 26, is well worth our consideration, not so much because of the particular circumstances that called it forth, but because it reveals the motive power that drives a man of the highest public reputation for political honesty to act in obedience to his conscience even to the point of breaking social conventions and setting duly constituted authority at defiance.

"An unprecedented outrage on the Constitution required an unusual protest." That is Lord Hugh Cecil's defence of militant tactics. In his opinion the action of the Prime Minister amounted to a betrayal of his public trust, since he had chosen "to subvert the liberties of Parliament by an unparalled exertion of the Prerogative."

"In the face of such action what was the duty of a member of Parliament? If we had done nothing by way of protest, if the debate had followed its normal course, what would have been the effect upon public opinion? . . . The spectators of the Parliamentary game would scarcely have given a glance at the familiar field where the players might be seen performing their usual evolutions. Something more was plainly needed if the listless inattention which pervades the public mind was to be broken . . . An unprecedented outrage on the Constitution required an unusual protest. And I am convinced that those Members of the House of Commons who made that protest performed a necessary act of duty."

Lord Hugh Cecil may or may not approve of the pretest made by militant Suffragists when they interject relevant questions and comments concerning women's enfranchisement at Cabinet Ministers' Meetings. Militant Suffragists may or may not approve of Lord Hugh Cecil's policy of shouting down the Prime Minister in the House of Commons. In both cases traditions and recognised sauctions have been set aside,

and the individual moved by a sense of moral conviction has assumed the responsibility of becoming a law unto himself.

"I can do no otherwise," said Martin Luther, the rebel against the authority of the Church, when called upon to justify his action. That is the one and only justification of every rebel reformer, rebel innovator or rebel defender of his faith. In that immortal sentence Luther stated the case for every militant.

Those who share the depth of the rebel's conviction will justify his action. Those who do not share it will condemn, and neither approval nor disapproval are of the smallest importance to the man who "can do no otherwise."

The revolt in the Labour world was infinitely more serious and more dramatic than that which a few days antecedently ruffled the surface of party politics. It was sudden, sharp, decisive.

One day when we opened our morning papers, it seemed as though the nation were on the brink of Civil war. The next day concessions had been granted to the demands of the Trades Unionists and the terms of peace had been arranged.

The Liberal Government that has pretended to Suffragists that there is and can be no answer to militancy but stern repression yielded very quickly to the application of militant methods on the part of the strikers. On Thursday, the eve of the outbreak, the Government refused to bring pressure on the Railway Companies to meet the representatives of the men. On Saturday, by a strange irony of fate, the very Government that has refused to "recognise" the representatives of the Women's Social and Political Union, and has imprisoned fourteen deputations of unenfranchised women, was forced by the militant methods of men to intervene and to compel the directors to give way on this crucial point.

True the militancy of men had proved destructive of life and property, and repression would but have bred more violence, whereas the militancy of women has been symbolic and has caused no appreciable destruction of property and no suffering to others beside themselves; but it cannot be argued that militancy is justified in proportion to its violence.

So far from estranging the Government, the revolt has determined the Government to keep more closely in touch for the future with the latest developments of Trade Unions. At the Trade Union Congress, which opens at Newcastle next Monday, the Home Office for the first time will be represented. "It is believed in Labour circles," says the Daily News, "that the reason of this renewed interest in the work of the Labour Parliament indicates a desire on the part of the Government to be kept more fully informed of the demands of organised labour, in order that more effective measures may be taken to remove by legislation any deep grievances felt by the organised workers."

Many of the Liberal papers which have expressed nothing but unqualified condemnation of militancy during the last five years of women's struggle for their constitutional liberties, showed themselves ready to excuse, to explain, and to justify the militant methods of the men. That was because the writers of these newspaper articles could understand, even though they were party politicians, the motive of men who were agitating for better wages, shorter hours and the power of collective bargaining not only for themselves, but with splendid solidarity for all their comrades also.

The meaning of the Woman's Movement and the moral conviction that prompts women to fight for their political, economic and moral emancipation they do not understand, hence their condemnation of Militant Suffragists. Their judgment in this matter is founded upon ignorance and must be taken by Suffragists at its negative valuation.

Militancy is not the law of social life. It is the outstanding exception to all the ordinary rules that govern the organisation of human society. The rebel reformer who is driven by an inward moral compulsion to break conventions and to defy authorities accepts the whole responsibility of his action. He knows himself to be in the right, though all the world proclaims him to be in the wrong.

Articles attacking or defending militancy are hardly worth the paper they are written on. Arguments as to whether militancy is right or wrong may serve the purposes of a debating society; they have nothing to do with the realities that govern a man's life. Should the occasion for militancy again arise in the Woman's Movement, the fighters will fight and the critics will criticise. Those who fight and those who criticise will be governed by moral laws that are desper than logic. They will be militant or they will be acquiescent according to the depth of their conviction and because by the law of their being they "can do no otherwise."

Emmeline Pethick Lawrence.

4 12

MEMORIES OF J. S. MILL.

The following account is taken from the

"The bust of John Stuart Mill in bronk terra-cotta (not a very successful portrait, be it said) which has been set up at Avignon, stands, appropriately enough, in the Workmen's Gardens, a few paces from Mill's old home. It was by a tragic accident that Mill came to live at Avignon. In 1858, when he was on his way to spend the coming winter in the South of France with his wife, she was taken ill and died at Avignon. Her remains were laid in the cemetery of St. Veran, outside the Porte St. Lazare. Mill erected a plain monument to her memory, and composed as epitaph the noblest tribute ever paid by man to woman. To be near her Mill bought the little villa of Monloisir, within a short walk of the cemetery, and there, with Miss Helen Taylor, his stepdaughter, he passed a great part of the remaining years of his life. He died there in 1873, and was buried beside his wife. One of the few and was buried beside his wife. One of the few friends Mill made in Avignon expressed to an English visitor his amazement that a great English economist and a thinker of European fame should have been followed to his grave by no more than four mourners—his stepdaughter, his French physician, M. Rey, the Protestant pastor of Avignon, and Mr. Gurney, father of Mr. Cecil Gurney, the present English Consulat Marseilles, and that at the sale of Mill's house and effects in 1905 not a single Englishman was present.

"It is pleasant to know that Mill has left memories behind him among the folk of Avignon. Every year before starting for England he gave 500 francs to the pastor of the Protestant temple for church expenses and for charitable purposes, always charging M. Rey to write to him in England if further need arose. But Mill was rarely seen in the city; he preferred to take long botanical rambles along the lanes and fields of the rich country round the city or on the slopes of Mont Ventoux. To the peasants who passed the bent, spare, austere figure Mill was known as Monsieur Emile, and many acts of kindness are associated with his memory. One day, seeing the bedies of a wretched suicide and her child which had been taken from the Rhone, and which, according to local custom, were to be carried to the cemetery with no other covering than a poor shreud, Mill gave the gravediager money to provide a decent coffin for their burial. When in Avignon Mill was generally to be found in the bookshop of M. Maria in the Rue des Marchands, and was often known to sit down at a table there to make a note of some idea that had occurred to him on his meditative passage from Protestant temple for church expenses and for there to make a note of some idea that had occurred to him on his meditative passage from his home to the city. Mr. C. Gurney having succeeded in obtaining the consent of the municipal authorities, it is hoped that a new boulevard at Avignon will soon bear the name of John Stuart Mill. The tomb of Mill and his wife is situated not far from the entrance of the necropolis of Avignon in Carrée II. on the right, behind an elder tree, whose summer foliage last year almost concealed it from view. Mill's house is now in the possession of M. Vante, an ardent admirer, who gives a welcome to all pilgrims. The putward appearance of the house is unchanged since Mill's death, save that the avenue of plane trees planted by him has flourished rigorously."

Mrs. Wolstenholme Elmy kindly sends us a copy of the epitaph to Mrs. Mill:—"To the beloved memory of Harriet Mill, the dearly-loved and deeply-regretted wife of John Stuart Mill; her great and loving heart, her noble soul, her clear, powerful, original, and comprehensive intellect made her the guide and support, the instructor in wisdom, and the example in goodness, as she was the sole earthly delight of those who had the happiness to belong to her. As earnest for the public good as she was generous and devoted to all who surrounded her, her influence has been felt in many of the greatest improvements of felt in many of the greatest improvements of the age; and will be in those still to come. Were there even a few hearts and intellects like hers, this earth would already become the hoped-for heaven. She died, to the irreparable loss of those who survived her, at Avignon, November 3rd, 1858." Cut on one end of the narrow body of the tomb is the name John Stuart Mill.

CHIVALRY!

Our friends the Anti-Suffragists tell us that if women had the vote "chivalry" would disappear. It seems, however, that even as things are, when it comes to great crises and matters of life and death "chivalry" has a way of suddenly vanishing. An example of this was afforded by a railway panie in Paris the other day. The train was seen to be on fire, and immediately there was a stampede. Chacun pour soi was the order of the day, and in the wild rush for safety chivalry was apparently forgotten. It is reported that Mile. Portait, a clerk, was knocked down in front of the engine and had her arm crushed, and that Mile. Sebert was trampled under foot, while another woman had her left foot dislocated.

MARRIAGE TESTS.

MARRIAGE TESTS.

It is reported that the Norwegian Legislature is attempting to deal with the problem of unhappy marriages by drawing up a plan for an examination to be passed by women belove they marry, showing that they can saw, wash and (very important?) cook. But what about the husbands? We do not hear of any proposed test for them. Yet, surely, the faults cannot be all one side, and it is not always a badly cooked dinner that leads to trigedy.

CHRISTMAS FAIR AND FÊTE.

Park I LEW 1921 December 4 to 9.

"Not what I have, but what I do, is my kingdom." Carlyle.

Those responsible for the different stalls at the Christmas Fair and Pête to be held in the Portman Rooms, Baker Street, from December 4-9, are looking forward to a rich harvest of gifts when members and friends return from their holidays. The Pête gives Suffragists a splendid opportunity of refuting the statement of their enemies, that women who are out for the vote lose their domesticity. Now is the time to show initiative and ingenuity, besides practical housewifery. As can be seen by the list of stalls below, there is a wide range of choice, from baby clothes to Christmas fare, house linea and furnishing. A correspondent writes: "I see you are having a Bezaar in December: may I be allowed to help in the matter by making or giving things for it? I am by no means well off, but will do my best if you will suggest what would be most suitable." Just write and say what you are able and willing to do; and you will initisediately be put into touch with those who will be glad of your help.

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HOUSE LINES Leeds W.S.P.U.
HOUSEHOLD AND FUR- Hertfordshire W.S.P.U.

Nishing

Local unions have reported as follows:

Miss Macaulay, 30, Bouverie Road, W., Folkestone, begs to remind friends that soap, scent, and handkerchiefs, as well as sachets for the latter, will be gladly welcomed by the Canterbury Bazaar Secretary, Miss Worsfold, 45, Bouverie Road W., Folkestone. Contributions of money will also be most acceptable. This is just the time for lavender bags and pot-pourri, and friends still away on their holidays are reminded that these will be suitable gifts.

Mrs. Dove-Willeon, Springfield, Hilperton Road, Trowbridge, reports that Miss Bzezepanska is hoping to arrange a series of work parties for West Wiltshire members, so that work may be done for the West of England Stall. She will be glad of other help in this direction.

Wimbledon members and friends are reminded that during the absence of Mrs. Lamartine Yates, all communications with regard to the Christmas Fair and Fete should be addressed to Miss Nuttall, Holly Lodge, Kingston-on-Thames. The Cutting-out Committee have been hard at work, and would be glad to hear of still more offers from those willing to sew the garments provided. Thanks to those who have already responded so promptly, a quantity of children's fiamel petticoats and little boys innekers are now ready. Gratefully acknowledged towards the Ls. fund

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LUNDERCLOTHING WELSH STALL
EPECIAL COLOURS

Miss Relfe Is. Mrs. A Nattall 5s. Further contributions are needed.

Streatham Union is respensible for the Toy Stall, and Miss Leonors Tyson, 5, Shrubbery Road, Streatham, writes.—The business meeting, of which notice was given some time ago, will take place at 5, Shrubbery Road, Streatham, on Tuesday, September 19, at 8 p.m. Members and others, unable to be present, are asked to communicate with Miss Tyson, informing her of the help they will be able to rander. Members unable or anwithing to make toys, or dress dolls, are reminded that they may yet help by contributing articles for exchange with other Unions, so that no one has any excuse for not helping! A selection of pretty undressed dolls is on sale at the shop and at 37, Drewstead Road, Streatham, where work-parties will be held this and every Friday afternoon from 3-6 p.m. A fund for the purchase of materials has been opened, and contributions will be welcomed. Already received: Miss O'Brien, 2s. 6d.

Wo article should be sold from any stall except as clear profit to the funds of the Union, and no agreement with manufacturers or others as to percentage can under any discumstances be allowed.

STILL THEY COME!

Members guing away on their holidays are urged to emulate the example of their comrades who have so splendidly increased the number of regular subscribers to Votes for Women during the past few weeks. One correspondent writes: "I have got a new subscriber in Durham who not only reads the paper herself, but sends it out to India." Another member who takes two extra copies of the paper weekly, sends one to South Africa, and another to a member of the Maori Village at the White City.

Already acknowledged 50	35
Mrs. Batten Poell	1
Miss L. Porsyth	2 '
Miss George	1
Miss M. R. Hughes	1
	Ī
Miss B. Mosse	1
Mrs. Osmond	1
Miss Pankhurst	ī

25	Miss G. Pollock	
S	Dr. Rthel Smyth	I
	Mrs. Sharman	1
	Miss J. H. Severn	1
	Miss E. Thompson	1
	Miss I. Strickland Taylor,	1
	Misa K. Willison	1
	Miss C. Ward	2
H	Miss K. Streatfeild	1
		605

Members who have obtained new renders who get the papers locally :-Already seknowledged 172

ATHLETIC WOMEN.

Following closely on the remarkable swim of ten women from Richmond to Blackfriars comes the news of another swimming feat performed in the Solent by Miss Lily Smith. On the morning of August 15, Miss Smith who is 20 years of age, set out to swim from the Clarence Esplanade Pier at Southsea across the Solent to Ryde Pier and back inside 5 hours 25 minutes, a feat only performed ce before, some years ago. Diving off the pier Miss Smith went away at great speed, performing the first half of her journey in four hours and twelve minutes. As she started on the return journey she was cheered by thousands of onlookers, and though she was behind her time, yet, says the Evening News, she was "in splendid heart and frisky as a porpoise." It soon became evident however It soon became evident, he porpoise. It soon occasions that her task was a hopeless one as the tide was contrary, and instead of taking her into the straight across tried to carry her into the harbour. Miss Smith fought bravely, but an old strain in one of her knees asserted itself, and she had to come out. Before doing so she did some trick surgery in the water, bandaging her knee with handkerchiefs handed to her by her trainer. Altogether, Miss Smith was in the her trainer. Altogether, Miss Smith was in the water five heurs and eighteen minutes, and during that time she must have covered quite fifteen miles of water. Once the tide nearly drove her against the bows of a battleship to the great concern of the crew, who mustered to a man and gave her three rousing British cheers as she swept past. Miss Smith used the Schursting trudgeon stroke throughout, Early this month the will attempt to swim from Worthing to Brighton, or vice versa, a distance of 112 miles, on can tide. This feat has never been accomplished by any awimmer. On August 13, saven Windsor girls succeeded in Iwimming from Boveney Lock to Rainney Lock, a distance of 22 miles. On Saturday, August 26, Miss N. M. Gilding, Grinsky's champion lady swimmer, swam the Humber, a distance of sever miles.

MISS MALECKA.

We are still waiting to hear that a deter-We are still waiting to hear that a determined effort has been made in the case of Miss Malecka. It is pointed out in the Manchester Guardian that if legal technicalities are to stand in the way, then it might very well be said that as Miss Malecka's parents were married under a law not recognised in Russia, she would take her mother's nationality, and he recarded as a British subject. In a similar be regarded as a British subject. In a similar case three years ago, where the prisoner was a man (a naturalised Pole), the Government made such an effort that he was released after a few months, and also compensated. A memorial on behalf of Miss Malecka has been drawn up, and a copy of it can be signed at the office of the Manchester Guardian, 84, Fleet Street, E.C.

MEN ONLY.

Judge Pendleten, of the Atlanta Superior Court, aroused much public indignation recently by his refusal to grant a licence to practice law to Miss Minnie Anderson Hale. Miss Hale, who is only twenty-two years of age, graduated with honours from the Atlanta Law School early in June, and was looked upon by the professors as the brightest member of this year's class. The retusal, which Judge Pendleton puts down to the fact that the constitution and laws of Georgia only provide for male attorneys, promises, says the New York Call, to advance greatly the suffrage movement in Georgia Miss Hale's friends announce that they wil take the matter before the Legislature, and force the issue of a licence.

AUSTRIA AHEAD!

Austria is evidently in some respects more enlightened than our country, for not only has one bunking firm decided to employ women as clerks, but they have risen to the justice of paying them exactly the same salaries as their mala employees, and will give them the same pensions. This arrangement, which was iried as an experiment, has, needless to say, proved most successful, and more women have just been added to the staff.

WHAT NEW ZEALAND THINKS.

"Magna est Veritas et Praevalabit" is written at the head of the Ashburton Guardian, a New Zealand journal. And the words are particularly appropriate to an article in that paper which shows how, in spite of boycott and misrepreshows how, in spite of boycott and misrepresentation, the truth regarding the Woman's Movement is beginning to be known, not only in this country but among our fellow countrymen across the seas. Speaking of the women's deputation of November last, the Ashburton Grandian says: "These women were doing nothing lawless. . . The police behaved towards them as if they had lost all self-control, and every instinct of common house." instinct of common humanity. The voluminous evidence of their brutality makes one blush to think that such deeds were possible. It is to the eternal disgrace of England that these acts should be committed in the name of the law in the streets of the great city that heasts of its culture and civilisation."

In Parliament Square,

In Parliament Square.

Below is a description given by a member of the deputation of the treatment she received while in Parliament Square, giving details of the treatment to which the Guardian alludes:

Being in the last little deputation, we were not by the full strength of the resisting force of mob, mounted police, uniformed and ununiformed, and before we were across the road at the bottom of Whitehall I was seized by the police, thrown back into the mob, driven further into it by a mounted policeman, struck, and then thrown back into the police, and generally used as a football for a long time—this only for trying to cross the road before I reached the police cordon. Soon afterwards I came upon a sinkening sight. A policeman had a delicate-looking girl across his knee face downward and heigh for the following that her back must break. Then I spoke out and to some purpose, and with a devilish look at me he let her go. When I next passed this spot, walking quietly and quickly along the pawement as many others were doing, two or three policeman together rushed at me, and with a siskening thad flung me on my back in the middle of the road among the traffic.

On the following Tuosday, when in Downing Street, a policeman deliberately stack a pole between my legs and used it as a lever to throw me. I hen falling another policeman caught me, put one hand on each side and crushed heart and livertill all power and herath were gone, then he threw me against the parapet by the Home Office steps. For some time I could neither move nor speak, but when I saw another policeman coming to me I appealed to him, "Don't touch me, I am done," he seized me in the same way and shouted, "Then get out of this you, d—d—," and sent me figing to the end of February Mrs. Richard was still suffering from the effect of this fall.]

Other Press Views.

Other Press Views.

Another journal, the Weekly Graphic and New Zealand Mair, writes —

"Public opinion in New Zealand has, to some extent, been coloured up with the idea that the Suffragettes are a pack of irresponsible, howing feurales. Fortunstely other sources of information in the Press have done much to correct these grotesque and really amusing ideas concerning some of the most intelligent women in Britain to-day. Any student of contemporary affairs knows well enough that the Suffragettes.

— contain members of all classes of the community, from ladies of title to the factory workers. They are all united in a universal demand—"Votes for Women." It is the militant methods so roundly abused, so wickelly misrepresented, that alone have brought the question from academic obscurity to the forefront of English politics. It is the revolutionary Suffragette who has forced the public to listen and now to sympathise with their demand. With our experience of the benefits that have accrued to this country by allowing our women to take a hand in the control of New Zealand's affairs, it is as laughable as it is grimly tragic to see, both through picture and pen, the lugubrious anticipations of what will happen to England when women get the vote."

What Woman Suffrage has Done.

A writer in The Press (New Zealand) says:
"The strength of the movement is enormous. It will not die down."
The editor of the New Zealand Weekly Graphic sends us the following:

"It is frequently asked, "Has the Women's Franchise made any appreciable difference in New

Zealand legislation? The best answer is the following list of enactments passed since women were enfranchised.

- 1. Police matrons in gaols and police stations.
 2. Infant Life Protection Act.
- 2. Infant Life Protection Act.
 3. Act to regulate the adoption of children.
 4. Industrial Schools Act amendment.
 5. Juvenile Smoking Suppression Act.
 6. The interests and health of shopgirls safeguarded (Shop Assistants Act).
 7. Equal standard of merality in New Divorce Act.
- 8. Criminal Code Amendment in the direction
- of purer morals.

 9. An Act enabling women to receive compensation for slander without proving special

9. An Act enabling women to receive compensation for slander without proving special damage.
10. Summary Legal Separation Act.
11. Recognition of the principle of equal work for equal pay in factory work.
12. Promotion for more effective legislation for regulating the drink traffic.

In regard to the last it should be pointed out that since New Zealand women gained political equality with men in 1893, the vote taken every three years has risen enormously in favour of prohibition. Unquestionably Votes for Women in New Zealand has been a very potent factor in causing large reductions in the existing number of licences and in some districts wiping out the drink traffic altogether. Corresp ading with these changes there has also been a decrease in crime, in drunkenness, and immorality—all social changes for the better determined largely by woman's aphese and influence in politics. Instead of running the home, the experience of New Zealand is that Votes for Women is proving in practice the salvation of the home."

* From "The Treatment of the Women's Deput by the Metropolitan Police." to be obtained from Woman's Press, 156, Charing Cross Road, London, Price 63, 485.

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SINCE WOMAN SUFFRAGE. BEFORE AND

By Vida Goldstein, President of the Women's Political Association of Victoria. III.—RESULTS OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN AUSTRALIA.

In this final article I shall touch on some results of Woman Suffrage. The first noticeable effect is educational. Women are quick to respond to any responsibility placed upon them, and they respond to the responsibility of the Vote by preparing themselves to exercise it wisely. They form leagues of every description for educating themselves on the questions of the day; they hold public meetings and debates; they have political teas, and all agree they are more interesting and instructive than the usual afternoon tea devoted to idle talk and gossip. The men voters also find their political education receives an added impetus and expansion. The women show so much political activity that the men have to bestir themselves to keep pace with them, and they learn from the questions brought forward by women that politics are wider in scope than they previously o imagined.

Party Politics

The effect of Woman Suffrage on party politics is not noticeable from the party standpoint. IT add a million women to the parliamentary register is the same as to add a million men. Each party gets its share. The proportion remains the same, but the quality of the vote changes. Women bring into the organised parties the same qualities that they manifest in the home, and the party programmes henceforth include political questions that are of special interest to women. Non-party politics are a visibly affected by the enfranchisement of women-The women who were prominent in the fight for Woman Suffrage hold aloof from the recognised parties, and organise independently. They maintain that they adid not ask for the vote to back up this or that party, but to bring an entirely new element into politics, and that that element cannot find adequate expression through the existing parties. The political reforms for which Women Suffragists ask, such as equal marriage and divorce laws, equal custody and guardianship of children, equal pay for equal work, raising the age of consent, are not party questions. The majority of men in all the parties believe in these reforms, and the nonparty women endeavour to obtain their practical support in putting them on the statute book. These women believe also that the party system is no longer a workable system, that it tends to waste of public time and money, and to corruption in politics. They are therefore leading a crusade against an out-of-date political system.

255 Members of Parliament find they can make time to attend to the claims of women voters. Before we were enfranchised it was difficult to get them to come to our political meetings. One member, who said frankly, "I would sooner speak to five men with votes than to five hundred women without them," voiced the opinion held by all. Now, five women are as important as five men.

Legislation.

All the social reform legislation for which Australia is noted has been vigorously supported by the women voters. The Affiliation Act of South Australia, which was the first measure in any country to make an "illegitimate father" recognise his responsibility to the mother of his child, by contributing maternity expenses, was initiated by the women.

Old Age Pensions, Equal Pay for Equal Work, Anti-Opium, Anti-Gambling, Anti-Liquor Legislation, Equal Naturalisation Laws, Legitimation of Children,
Born Out of Wedlock,
Technical Education,

Probation System for Juvenile and Adult Delinquents, ... State Support for Free Kindergartens. Prohibition of Juvenile Emigration, Pure Food and Pure Milk Laws, Raising the Age of Consent, Invalid Pensions.

Such is the character of the legislation carried by aid of the women's vote. Considerable space would be required for details of the women's legislative work, but further mention may be made of the following reforms in order to show how ready Members of Parliament are to carry out the wishes of women when they are backed up by votes.

Equal Pay for Equal Work and Other Reforms.

When Federation was established, it became necessary to regulate the conditions under which the public departments formerly under State control were to be worked, and a Federal Public Service Bill was introduced for this purpose in 1903. Unaccustomed to dealing with women voters, the Federal authorities proposed to continue the old State system of unequal pay for equal work—to pay the women civil servants less than half the salary obtained by men for doing the same

work. The Women's Political Association and the Women's Post and Telegraph Association organised a strong force against the perpetuation of this injustice, with the result that every discrepancy in the rates to be paid to men and women was struck out of the Bill, and equal pay for equal work became the rule throughout the Commonwealth's Public Service. This was the first time the new voters had had an opportunity of learning by personal experience the power of the vote, and the difference between the old and the new order was a wonderful object lesson to them. Although the women of Victoria only got the State vote in 1908, they were able in 1909 to get equal pay for equal work right through the Junior Grade in the Education Department, and this year a Fruit Growers' Association gave equal pay also. Equal pay for equal work, "the fanatical proposal of a few impractical women" in presuffrage days, is now a live political question in Australia. The real attitude of our Members of Parliament towards the reform is summed up in the words of one of them. Now that women have got the vote we'll have to give them equal pay for equal work."

The Naturalisation Act.

The Naturalisation Act afforded another striking illustration of the power of the vote. The Bill was modelled on the old State law in regard to married women - a woman lost her legal status and individuality, or acquired them, as the case might be, on her marriage; she was merely the appendage of her husband. Again the women voters set to work; again their point of view found expression in Parliament, and the Naturalisation Act was made equal for men and women.

The Protection of Children.

Just as in the home the child is the mother's first care, so in the State—the care of the child is the women voters' chief interest. Pure food and pure milk supplies, proper clothing, the education of poor and neglected children, the training of mothers, the appointment of women, instead of the police, as inspectors of boarded-out children—these are questions that never fail to rouse the political activity of the women, and so effectively that the infantile death rate which was, in round numbers, 111 per 1,000 before women were enfranchised, has fallen to 77 per 1,000. One incident alone illustrates the stringency of our food laws. A consignment of infants' food, purporting to be cream, recently arrived in West Australia. Examined by the Customs officers it was found to consist of milk thickened with lime! The whole consignment was thereupon seized and destroyed.

Woman Suffrage has done for Australia all and more than its leaders claimed for it. No self-governing country can prosper without the political aid of women. It is a necessary factor in securing the moral and spiritual progress of the individual and of the nation.

"LIKE TO A GRAIN OF MUSTARD SEED."

By Lady Sybil Smith.

At last those active on behalf of Woman Suffrage begin to taste the fruit of their labours, for, though the vote is still to win, public opinion is fast changing in their favour, and victory is in sight.

The public may be compared to the typically obstinate individual who first refuses at any price to consider some advantageous proposal, then, on finding it forced upon him, denies that he ever opposed it, and finally comes to believe that he originated it himself.

Five years ago the Woman's Movement was practically dead except as the subject of an occasional joke

or for discussion by a debating society.

A year later "Suffragettes" were, in the eyes of the majority, "unsexed hooligans," who deserved nothing but ridicule and execration. However, their actions had already taken effect in the renewed activity of Suffragists all over the country, though, for the most part, these strongly repudiated the new methods of protest.

Nowadays, it is rare to find anyone, even in the ranks of the "antis," to deny the disinterested motives of the Suffragettes, though many may deplore militant tactics.

It is even more significant that Woman Suffrage has become one of the principal topics of the day. Formerly, it was quite the exception to hear it mentioned, and did any woman in company declare herself "a Suffragette" it was put down to her as a curious fad or pose; whereas to-day one of the most usual questions from a stranger is: "Are you a Suffragette?"

This general change of front was much accelerated

by the procession of last June.

The procession was in itself a refutation of certain favourite anti-Suffragist charges against women.

effect that organised women, as well as the large majority of women who have distinguished themselves in professional or public life, do urgently demand the vote. Moreover, it proved effectually that women are first-rate organisers, and gave the lie to the theory that they are incapable of devotion to causes as apart from persons and cannot combine or sink individual differences of opinion for a common good. Prejudice and misrepresentation have been largely

In the first place it provided ample evidence to the

overcome, in spite of the Press boycett, and notwithstanding the vast mass of inertia, more deadly than active opposition, against which the women have had to contend.

By what magic did militant leaders start such a wave of enthusiasm; for, after all, the feminist movement was no new thing?

The word of power that has so roused women is "renunciation." It has been the watchword of all the greatest movements of the world, for it never fails to call out what is highest in human nature.

A course of action having for its motive self-interest or desire of fame and honour invariably breaks down in the face of determined opposition, but there is nothing the human will may not accomplish if pushed forward by a spirit ready at any time, if need be, to sacrifice all that makes life worth living, and even life itself, to the end in view.

Action is but the efflorescence of the idea, and if the idea is truly great the action that follows is irresistible. Really great leaders of men dare to say to those who rally round them: "You are nothing, the cause is everything. I offer you contempt and ridicule, pain, effort, and danger, and loss of respect and affection in return for a far off result you may never live to see." Such an appeal ever meets with a mighty response, and there is no withstanding a force so engendered.

It is comparatively easy for those who have lately joined the militant movement to have the courage of their convictions, for they are backed by a great and ever growing body of opinion.

But what of those who led the protest?

Abused, in the beginning, by feminists and antifeminists alike, classed by the multitude with criminals, hysterics, notoriety hunters, or at best with fanatics, misunderstood by old friends and comrades, on they went without faltering, quietly confident of the wisdom of their policy and of the justice of their cause. They were not prophets, they could not be sure of ultimate success. What a wager they made with the Fates! Friends, social consideration, personal ambition, comfort and ease against the very uncertain chance of bringing about a reform to benefit others, for they personally stood to gain nothing.

But they were bound to win, for such leaders never for long lack followers of their own invincible temper.

For Suffragists one of the most striking features of the last two years has been the number of spiritual leaders, Church of England clergymen, ministers of many denominations, Christian Scientists and Theosophists, all in their various ways apostles of peace, who have associated themselves with the so-called militant movement. How is this apparent anomaly to be explained?

Mrs. Pankhurst provides a key to the mystery in her now classic sentence: "They must either do us justice or do us violence."

To use a paradox, the fight of the Suffragettes has been a passive fight; that is to say that in their protest against injustice they have managed to impede and embarrass the Government, and to defy the law of the land without offering personal injury to anyone, though they have subjected themselves to personal injury from their opponents. Of course this will be strenuously denied, but the facts remain.

The instinct for service, the highest instinct of which the human race is capable, lies at the heart of the feminist movement. Women desire complete opportunities for self development in order that they may co-operate with men to serve the State to the full extent of their natural capacity.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE £250,000 FUND. August 21 to August 26.

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OUR POST BOX.

WHAT THE W.S.P.U. DOES.

Mrs. Pethick Lawrence has received the following letter from a correspondent;—
I enclose a small subscription to the funds of your Union. I am a member of the N.U.W.S.S., but I cannot help admiring your Union, when I see what a difference it has made in an old pupil of mine. —— was the shyest girl in the whole school, and we all feared that this excessive bashfulness would-roin her success in life, though she is reckless and enterprising by nature. It is now a year since she left school, and I met her a few days ago for the first time since then. I should hardly have known her for the same girl, she has gained so wonderfully in confidence and independence. Her sister tells me that—sells papers in the streets, and has even commenced outdoor speaking, which would be a trying ordeal for any girl of nineteen I should think. A year ago she found "corridor duty" a mild form of torture! Now she confesses that "you can do anything if you are keen," and it seems to be enthusiasm for the cause that has thus transformed her. She will make her mark now, for she is a gifted girl, but without this external influence to draw her out of herself she would never have done anything. If this is the way your Union reacts upon its members, I should say the more young girls that join it the better.

Sincerely yours,

A Science Mistress. Mrs. Pethick Lawrence has received the follow-

MAINTENANCE ORDERS.

MAINTENANCE ORDERS.

To the Editors of Votes for Women.

Dear Editors,—"Observer M.P." in the Daily News recently found fault with Mrs. Lamarting Yates' knowledge of law, saying that a woman who is deserted by her husband is not compelled to go to the workhouse as stated, but can secure a maintenance order. May I quote the following as an example of the value of maintenance orders to deserted wives? The husband in this case was earning £4 per week! his wife was a sensitive and refined woman. They had three little children, from a baby a few months old to a child of three. One was crippled. The man's work necessitated a short sojourn in a country town away from his family. On return he was neglectful and insulting to his wife, and finally informed her that he would support her and his children only on condition that she received as an inmate of her home a woman whose acquaintance he had made during his stay in the country. The shock and shame so worked on the woman's sensitive nature that her health was practically shattered. After about two years' desertion, during which time he had not contributed one penny to the support of his family, he arrived one evening with a removing van, and was only prevented from committing the outrage of leaving her with a bare as well as a penniless home through the intervention of the neighbours. This poor woman now sought and obtained both a separation and a maintenance order for 10s. per week. The husband laughed at this order, saying he would never pay one farthing, and he never has done so, not even when he knew the family were in want, the youngest child dying, and another needing medical and surgical treatment for hip disease. He has moved from town to town and suburb to suburb to evade payment. Through my intervention counsel's opinion was obtained on her behalf, when it was found that one of two courses was open to her, both equally repugnant. She could when it was found that one of two courses was open to her, both equally repugnant. She could have her husband arrested and imprisoned for neglecting payment, or she could break up her little home and enter the workhouse with her children. home and enter the workhouse with her children. In the latter case the guardians would take steps to recover from the husband the cost of his family's support during the time they were in the workhouse. She did on one occasion cause him to be imprisoned for non-payment. The man, however, has never paid one farthing, and the results of the shock to the woman's nerves occasioned by the police-court prosecution were pitiful. I am a head teacher in an L.C.O. School, and this is one of many cases that have come to my notice, showing how futile it is for women to obtain support for themselves and family from a man who is resolved to evade his legitimate and moral responsibilities.—Yours, etc., responsibilities.—Yours, etc.,
FLORENCE M. RUSSELL.

AT THE CHILDREN'S COURT.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN. Dear Editors,—As a member of the W.S.P.U. and a mother, I feel I must send you the enclosed cutting from the *Bodmin Guardian* of this week. It seems to me beyond all reason that women should pay rates and taxes to provide police protection and also for the provi ion of magistrates and judges to dispense justice and punishment to offenders against the law. Yet even our little ones must be violated by men who simply go unpunished. I cannot but think had the children in the case enclosed been the offspring of the one who severally dispersed to the other dispersed to the othe of the one who pronounced judgment (?), that judgment, if so it can be termed, would have been somewhat different. The age of the offender is considered, but not that of the innocent children considered, but not that of the innocent-children who while not injured physically—according to the evidence—have their minds sullied by a man who, because he is old, is pardoned, practically speaking, when youth and not age would be a more legitimate or rather lenient cause for excuse. Please pardon my troubling you, but I feel it to be just one more link in the chain of the greel injustice to women that we should have to cruel injustice to women, that we should have to pay and yet remain helpless in the face of such facts. I know you feel deeply in these matters, also.—Yours, etc.,

Wadebridge,

Bratrice M. Wylie.

Aug. 19.

[The following is the extract enclosed.—Ed., for W.]

V. for W.]

At a special Children's Court at the Guildhall on Friday last, before Mr. E. H. Higgs (in the chair), Mr. T. H. Spear, and Mr. J. Carhart, Alfred Jago, of Bodmin, was charged with unlawfully and indecently assaulting two little girls, both of Bodmin, at the Robartes Pleasure Gardens, on July 3L.—Mr. A. C. Pomery appeared for defendant. Inspector Marshall, of the N.S.P.C.C., represented the Society in the interests of the children. At the outset the defendant did not appear, and his solicitor had a short argument with the Bench as to whether it was absolutely necessary for him to do so: It was pointed out that as the offence was an indictable one they could not proceed with the case in the absence of the defendant, who subsequently appeared and the case was heard.

P.C. Pooley said on July 31 he was keeping observation in the Pleasure Gardens about 4.30.

Defendant was sitting on a seat, and he saw several children playing about. Defendant

beckened to two children, and they went over to him. One sat close by him, and the other sat at the end of the seat. He saw defendant commit certain offences on the girls, and shortly after repeated his action. Defendant then got up to go home. Witness went after him, and brought him to the Police Station, where he was cautioned by the Deputy-Chief Constable. He charged him, and defendant replied, "I must admit I did go as far as that. It will not happen again, and I will not go in the gardens again." Cross-examined: There was no injury done to the two girls, and no force used. They were talking and laughing at the same time. Mr. Banfield admitted there was no injury done, and they were not frightened. The Bench then reduced the charge to one of common assault. Defendant then pleaded guilty. Deputy-Chief Constable Banfield said no one felt more than he did the painful position of that case, and no one in that town felt more sorry to see defendant there. He had known him for the whole time he had been in the force. He was bound to bring the case forward in the interests of the children, but having brought it forward he did not press it. Their worships had full power to deal with defendant in many ways, including that of under the Probation of Offenders Act. He felt sure that if they would deal with him under that Act it would not be repeated. He had had such a lesson that he would never forget.

The chairman said the bench that he could assure, them he would not again repeat the offence, for which he expressed deep regret.

The chairman said the bench that daken avery merciful view of the case. Looking at his age and state of health, they had no desire to send him to prison, neither could they inflict a fine apon him, but they were going to deal with him under the First Offenders Act., He would be bound over in the sum of £50 to be of good behaviour for three years.

PHYSICAL FORCE.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

To the Editors of Votes for Women.

Dear Editors,—In the report of Miss Pankhurst's speech at Easthampstead Park in Votes for Women of the 25th ult., her remark about the poorness of a policeman's pay gives food for thought on the subject of "physical force." Why do we pay least those employments which according to the Anti-Suffragists, count most? Why do we pay the Prime Mimister £5,000 a year for doing less vital work than a policeman? I doubt whether those who place "physical force" in such a high position would care to hand over their salaries to anyone who could beat them in a hand-to-hand fight. Would they really like to do physical force honour by giving it the highest pay, and establishing it in Downing Street? It resolves itself into this (for the Anti-Suffragists): either "physical force" is shamefully underpaid, or those who hold the reins of government are shamefully overpaid. Which is it?—Yours, &c.,

KATHLEEN STREATFELD.

Wynthorpe, Longton Avenue, Sydenham, S.E.

THE "ANTI"-M.P.'S.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Dear Editors,—Evidently Sir Frederick Ban-bury's list of anti-suffragist M.P.'s has been a long time in preparation, and must be exhaustive, for it includes the name of one gentleman who is no longer a Member of Parliament. Mr. Moreton Frewen has been replaced, at a by-election in North-East Cork, by Mr. T. M. Healy, who is, of course, a strong Suffragist.—Yours,

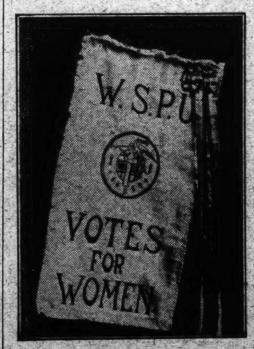
F. SHERHY SKEFRINGTON.

11, Grosvenor Place, Rathmines, Dublin.

THE COLOURS.

A correspondent writes:—"On coming out of Derry and Toma' shop the other day, I remained outside with a friend for a little while looking intently into the window at some things in it, quite unconscious of anybody being near, when a quite unconscious of anybody being near, when a gentleman stepped up to me, and, with the greatest politeness, said, 'Excuse me, madam, but will you tell me when the next meeting of your society is?' I answered, 'With the greatest pleasure! There is one to-morrow, Thursday evening, at the Steinway Hall, and one on Monday afternoon at 3.15 in the London Pavilion.' As soon as he had expressed thanks and gone away, I said to the lady with me, 'Mrs. Pethick Lawrence is right in attributing great good to the wearing of the colours, and I will always have wearing of the colours, and I will always have some of this ribbon on my dress."

IN MEMORY OF MRS. CLARKE.



g in the beloure of the W.S.P.H. has been em-il by Mice Janie Whitaker, for Mrs. Clarks's The flaz has been given to Mrs. Punkhurst,

KENSINGTON W.S.P.U. SHOP.

One of the most active local centres in London is Kensington, and below is a photograph of the Kensington Shop, taken when it was first opened in January, 1909, with some of the Committee on the with some of the Committee on the doorstep. Kensingten was the first of the shops opened in London, and it sells on an average 500 Vortes for Women weekly. "We began," says the Hon. Sec., Miss Evelyn Sharp, "by selling fancy articles as well as literature, but since January this year we have sold only badges and books, making rather a point of stocking books useful to speakers and students of the woman's movement generally. Our shop receipts have gone ment generally. Our shop receipts have gone up rather than down since we made this change, and we have the satisfaction also of knowing that everything we sell now helps to propagate the cause." During office hours there is always a responsible person in the shop to answer questions and give information. The information required is of a miscellaneous character, ranging from addresses of respectable lodgings to Mr. Lloyd George's possible attitude on the Conciliation Bill next year.

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.

Following closely on the example of Cork and Limerick, Lismore Board of Guardians have now appointed a woman, Mrs. Marie O'Donnell, as relieving officer and sub-sanitary officer, inspector of cowsheds and dairies, and collector of cottage rents in succession to her late husband.

CHIVALRY AND THE VOTE.

In the crowded steerage quarters of an emigrant ship bound for Quebec, a tired-looking man, with kindly pale blue eyes, was telling stories to, and generally mothering, a group of very tiny youngsters just recovering from the stormy crossing. Not far away, one or two women, with dishevelled hair and dress, were snatching some well-deserved rest

dishevelled hair and dress, were snatching some well-deserved rest.

"What makes you so kind to women and children?" asked a passenger. A merry twinkle came into the pale blue eyes, and for answer the young emigrant pointed to a purple, white, and green badge on his coat lappel. It had the inscription: "Votes for Women."

AND YET SHE HAD NO VOTE!

A report has appeared in the Daily Express, recently, of a decision to award £45 compensation to a husband whose wife was burned to death while at her employer's house. The woman who was a domestic servant, had been the wage-earner of the household, and had allowed her invalid husband 10s a week husband 10s. a week.

THE POPULAR NAME.

It seems that in America as in England people are beginning to realise that the name "Votes for Women" will make anything popular. We learn that in Boston "Suffragette" jams, fruit, &c., are a great speciality. A Suffragette locket is now manufactured, and the latest novelty is a Suffragette ring, which, on a small gold shield, has a black spot with the words, "The blot on the scutcheon; the ballot is denied to women." Recently a suffragist play was presented at a matinate cently a suffragist play was presented at a matinee, and the ushers wore broad yellow sashes upon which were lettered the names of the five States wherein women have votes.



KENSINGTON W.S.P.U. SHOP, 143, CHURCH STREET, W.

WOMEN STUDENTS.

WOMEN STUDENTS.

For the first time in the history of Dublin University (founded by Queen Elizabeth) a woman student—Miss Olive McCormack—has been awarded a mathematical cholarship. Miss McCormack obtained second place, and, says a correspondent, "the successful men placed below her get a vote for the University as part of their reward!" Miss McCormack is a Suffragist. Women have also fauked high in the Cambridge Mathematical Tripos this year. Miss Eleanor Beatrice Harvey has been classed as Wrangler, and women have again beaten men in the Medieval and Modern Languages Tripos. Eight men obtained first class honours, and twelve women, (six of Girton and six of Newnham) have been placed in the first class. One of the mest notable features this year has been the remarkable growth of the study of Natural Science among women. among women.

VACCINATION OFFICER.

A woman, Miss M. Sedman, has recently been A woman, Miss M. Sedman, has recently been appointed to the post of Vaccination Officer, Assistant-Relieving Officer, and Infant Protection Visitor in Leeds. This post has always previously been filled by a man, but the authorities (the Guardians) have come to the conclusion that the work can more fitly and efficiently be carried why a woman Miss Sedman is a certificated midon by a woman. Miss Sedman is a certificated mid-wife as well as an elementary school teacher, and has been for some time on the staff of a school for mentally deficient children, so she is well fitted for the post.

DEPUTY SHERIFF.

Miss Molly Spicer, who is only 23 years of age, has been appointed Deputy-Sheriff of Dutchess County, New York. Miss Spicer, says The Woman's Journal, is charged with an important mission in finding proper homes for children of dissolute parents. She is said to be the first woman deputy in New York State outside of the Federal service.

WOMAN'S POINT OF VIEW NEEDED.

Miss Hughes, a member of the Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise League, has been elected as sidesman at St. James' Church, Westgate-on-Sea. In commenting on the election, the Parish Magazine says.—"The great work which women do in supporting the public institutions of the country are not as yet at all sufficiently recognised. Women possess a wisdom and an advice to add to the countel of all deliberate bodies which is a valuable supplement to that of men, and in some respects goes beyond it. In the public counsels of the future the woman's point of view will have to be presented and considered after a manner in which it has not been hitherto."

WOMAN THE SCAPEGOAT.

We have frequently pointed out that although the man owns the home and is responsible under the law, the woman, who has no rights, is usually made the scapegoat. At Mold a man and woman were recently charged with neglecting their children; the bome was found to be in a very bad state. The woman was sent to prison for four months, and the husband for one month.

ECHOES OF JUNE 17.

As advertising, nothing could have been better than the extremely beautiful procession, on June 17, of the ladies commonly known as "Suffragettes." We might fairly regard ourselves as pretty well "hardened" to processions of all kinds, since for many years we occupied a first-floor office in Fleet Street, but we are ready sweltering street crowd to watch the Suffragette Procession. This was not of mulice prepense; we had proposed to ourselves a quiet afternoon at Lord's, but Yorkshire collapsed and our presence in Northumberland Avenue was fortuitous. Being there we remained to watch with great admiration the perfect organisation and extremely tasteful and artistic arrangement of a procession seven miles in length. It was a triumph of brains and an exhibition of supreme discipline such as we have never before witnessed on the part of amateurs.—

Nothing succeeds like success! Saturday, June 17, proved the truth of this maxim in the most marvellous way. The Women's Social and most marvellous way. The Women's Social and Political Union set out to attempt the apparently impossible; to hold the biggest and most beautiful political demonstration in the world and, as always, they succeeded. Many an antisuffragist held up by the procession would have undeniable evidence that women did want the undeniable evidence that women did want the vote, with a dignity and a power to which only a touch of humour and perhaps pathos was added by the small band of wretched paid hirelings who filed about the thoroughfares to testify that women did not want the vote. As for the onlookers, their name was legion and the general attitude was one of wonder and sympathy. The frequent jest of three years ago was markedly absent; special features were cheered; admiration was expressed. The Women's Demonstration was well and successfuly recorded in the history of the world. history of the world. -Lambeth Gazette,

It is reported that in the State of Georgia, America, a Bill is before the State Legislature laying it down as a qualification that men who would be placed upon the voter's list must be able to secure a certificate of good character from "a

HOLIDAY CAMPAIGN.

The importance of members wearing their W.S.P.U. badges has been pointed out in a most interesting letter from two members on a holiday abroad. In their wanderings they have had many long conversations as the result of wearing their badges, and their delight can be imagined when on leaving Bad Eilsen they were presented with a bouquet in the colours by some Dutch friends. Many of their fellow travellers have through them learnt something of the deeper meaning of the women's fight, and have realised that women are in earnest and fighting in a good cause. Another proof of fighting in a good cause. Another proof of the quiet way in which individual members work on their holidays is exampled by the work of Miss Edith Clarence, hon sec. of the Ax-minster Local Union, who, during a stay of six weeks in Devon and Cornwall, sold eleven dezen copies of VOTES FOR WOMEN. Miss Clarence had only a limited time, and the fact that she used it so practically is all the more

BOGNOR AND DISTRICT.

Hon. Sec.—Nurse Lindsay, c/o Capt. Gonne, Kenmore, Richmond avenue, Bognor.

Decided success attended the meetings of last week.

On Wednesday, Miss E. W. Davison and Mr. Victor Duval spoke to a deeply interested and sympathetic crowd. The paper sold well, and a good collection was taken. On Friday Miss Davison held her andience from beginning to end, and they showed their approval in an numistakable manner. It is hoped to get more spoakers next week, and when outdoor neetings become impossible, arrangements have already been made to hold indoor ones.

A very successful meeting was held recently at 19, Midvale Road, Jersey, by kind permission of Mrs. Hooper. The meeting, which was the first of the kind ever held in Jersey, was organised by the Misses Hooper and other local W.S.P.U. members. Miss Julia Mariett was in the chair, and Mrs. Vatcher gave an excellent address. Many of the residents have been deeply interested, and it is hoped soon to hold another meeting.

Another meeting.

LAKE DISTRICT.

Organizer—Miss Davies, 11, Benahaw Street,
Liverpool.

A grand meeting was beld on Hawkes Heath. The
village Hall was filled. Mr. Holiday (an admirable
chairman) put clearly and sympathetically the man's
point of view on the woman's struggle. Then Miss
Beatrice Harraden, who was received with much
applause, lifted the audience at once into the true
spirit of the movement, speaking straight from her
heart and experiences. Miss Vida Goldstein's speech,
can only be described as fine, and through it all ran
the unmistakable note of affectionate loyalty to her
own sex, and a deep care for little children. The
audience were keenly interested and new members
were made.

NORFOLK AND SUFFOLK COAST. Cromer and District: Organiser—Miss Grace Ros. 87, Mill Lane, Gromer, Great Yarmouth: Hou. Sec.— Miss K. Guthrie, 21, Grown Road, Great Yarmouth.

Excellent open-air meetings have been held during the week; much interest has been aroused, and good collections have been taken. An impetus has been given to the campaign during the past three days by the advent of Mr. Maconochie, of the Anti-Suffrage League. It is interesting to note that at the Oromer meeting on Thursday—the day on which Mr. Maconochie

PEMAROKESHIRE.

Organizer—Biss Rachel Barrett,

Yine Cottage, Tenby.

A very good open air meeting was held at Pembroke on August 21. A collection was taken and thanks to the exertions of Mrs. Brice a great number of Yorks ron Women were sold. On The day Miss Barrett moved to Fi-hguard in order to hold meetings in a number of small bowns and villages in the north of the county. Splendid meetings were held in Fishguard, and on Thursday atternoon a meeting was held in the Market Place, where a large number of farmers and county people were present, good collections being taken and a number of copies of the paper were sold. On Friday, Miss Barrett and her two helpers cycled to Newport, Pembrokeshire, to hold a meeting in the evening. Here, as claewhere, they found everyone ready to be interested in their meetings, and a large crowd listened attentively to Miss Barrett.

STANFORD-LE-HOPE, ESSEX.

STANFORD-LE-HOPE, ESSEX.

By kind invitation of Mrs. Nicholis, the first Suffrage meeting was held at "Miowers," Third Avenue, Stanford-le-Hope, on Wednesdey, August 23. Miss Wolff von Sandau made a very interesting and effective speech on "Militant Methods." Miss Bland occupied the chair, and spoke on the need of the vote. The audience was most appreciative and greatly interested. Two new members were enrolled and six new subscribers to Votes for Womkn were secured by Miss Nicholis, who has undertaken to be responsible for local paper sale. The Rev. Cecil Baylias, B.A., and Mrs. Baylias, kindly offered their house for a meeting on August 31, and it is hoped that others in the district will follow their good example and do what they can in this way to help forward this great reform.

WEST AND NORTH KENT, AND THANET. Organiser—Miss Evelyn Billing, 1, Dundonald Road-Ramsfate.

Hamsfate.

The Thanet holiday campaign closes to-day (Priday).

Last week most satisfactory meetings were held in Ramsgate and Broadstains. The success of the Walmer and Herne Bay series of meetings is due to Miss G. Harraden and Mrs. Kessiek Bowes, who kindly made themselves responsible for making them known. Everywhere the crowds are bigger each week and the sale of the paper has rissu steadily. Thanks to Miss Hewitt (Hampstead) and Miss Hill (Highgate) for their constant help, and to Mrs. Arnett for speaking at two meetings. During the organiser's holiday, communications sent to headquarters will be forwarded.

Friday, September 1.—Broadstairs, off High Street (Charlotte Street or Croft Place), 7.30 p.m.

(Charlotte Street or Crott Place), 7.30 p.m.

VORKEHIRE.

Organiser—His: Annie Wilhams. c/e Dr. Harion
Hackenzie, 7, The Valley, Scarberough.

The distribution of "Conciliation Bill" leaflets has afforded an opportunity for interesting propaganda work on the sands. An indoor meeting for women was held on Tuesday, Aug. 22, Mrs. Hnais Richmond was in the chair. On Friday Dr. Marion Mackenzie and Miss Williams spoke to a large and interested audience at North Bay, and on Saturday Miss Williams spoke at Hornsea at a meeting arranged by Miss Key-Jones. Meetings at Selby and York will be held during this week.

Send your

SOILED GOWN and 4s.

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They will Dry Clean and return it, postage paid, looking like new.

WRITE NOW FOR COMPLETE PRICE LIST.

THE CLARK CLEANERS,

14. HALLCROFT ROAD, RETFORD.

at the Christmas Bazar. Gratefully acknowledged Mrs. Rose, £1, towards shop expenses.

ILFORD. Hon. Sec. Wiss Hasism, 63, Granbrock Road.
A large nudionce assembled at thatwell Heath to hear Miss Wingrove and Miss Harvey. The stock of Yorks For Women was sold out. Paper sellers are urgently needed at Saturday's meetings.

LEWISHAM. Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Bouvier.
Office—32, Mount Pleasant Road, Lewisham.
At Home, Tuesdays 3 to 8, and Thursdays 5 to 9 p.m.

Quite a record crowd listened to Mrs. Bouvier at the Cattord trum terminus on Sningsy last. Now that holidays are practically over committee members are arged to attend the business meeting (see programme), and members and friends are cordially invited to the At Homes. Gratefully acknowledged: Miss Okey, Jumble Sale parcel. More parcels will be most welcome, and should be sent (carriage paid) to Miss Leigh, 62, Manor Park, Lee, S. H.

Eligh, 62, Manor Park, Lee, S.H.

STREATHAM.

Bhop and Office—8, Shrubbery Road, Streatham.

Hon. Sec.—Miss Leoners Tyson.

The jumble sale has been fixed for Monday. September 25, at 3 p.m. Articles of every description will be acceptable. Parcels (which should please be prepaid) must be marked "Jumble Sale," and should reach Miss Billson, 5, Shrubbery Road, Streatham, S.W., not lates than Friday, September 22. Meetings on Streatham Common will be resumed next Sunday (see programme). Please attend and help. Mrs. Daly is thanked for a gift of homemade jam which is on sale at the shop. From September 1 the shop will sgain be opened from 10 s.m. to 8 p.m. Gratefully acknowledged for Shop Fund: Miss Reveirs, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Tyson, 1s. Members are reminded that September 29 is quarter day, and subscriptions towards Shop Rent Fund are urgently needed.

WIMBLEDON. Shop and Office—S, Victoris Grescent, Broadway, Wimbledon. Tel. 1993, P.O. Wimbledon. Hon. Organising Sec.—Mrs. Lamartine Yates, Dorset Hall, Merton, Surrey.

The "Antis" have inaugurated a series of meetings on the Broadway during the holiday season; but, although many of the most active members are away, those who remain have risen to the occasion and organised additional open-air meetings.

Home Counties.

Hon. Sec.—Miss Sibella Jones, 10, Southfields Road.

Open-air meetings will te held on the beach, near the eastern band-stand, on Friday, September 8, at 11.30 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. The speaker will be Miss Beelyn Billing. It is hoped that members will do their utmost to make these meetings a success. Paper sales are very satisfactory, thanks to the help of visitors.

READING AND NEWBURY. Shop and Office—19, Market Place. Organiser—Miss Stella Fife.

The shop re-opens on Monday, September 4. Will all members able to take their turn at shop-keeping please volunteer this week. Paper-sellers are needed for Fridays, and speakers for outdoor meetings in September.

REDMILL.

Hen. Sec.—Bra. Richmond, Fengates House.

There was a good attendance at Ladbroke Road meeting, addressed by Lieutenant and Mrs. Cather on Saturday, August 26. The new arrangements for paper selling are proving satisfactory and sales are increasing. Will members returning from their holidays get in touch with the secretary, as important business must be decided at once?

The Midlands.

LEICESTERSHIRE,

Office—14. Bowling Green Street Leicester. Tel.; 1715
Leicester. Organizer—Riss Dorothy Pathick.
The shop will re-open to-day (Friday), and it in hoped that helpers will be able to take on their music hours again and that all members will rally round to make the Autumn campaign a success. There is much work to be done. It is a big; hard pull this winter so that next year victory may be assured.

West of England.

BATH,

Rhop—12, Walcot Street, Bath.

Hon. Organiser—Era. Eansel.

Members will be delighted to hear that, thanks to the return of the Misses Tollamache from their holiday, the shop will reopen on September 6, to consider plans for the autumn work, especially with a view to carrying out the proposed canvass of municipal voters. The organiser hopes mombers will make a special effort to strend and assist her with suggestions.

Wednesday, September 6.—Members Meeting at the Shop, 5.30 p.m.

BRISTOL.

Office-37, Queen's Road, Clifton. Tel., 1365.

Organizer lies Annie Lenney.

During the last two months some members have as working hard preparing for the canyase of the omen Montepsi Voters. A circular letter has been inted, and it is intended to deliver the letters. Who it endsawour to have a personal talk with overyman voter, make a note of her attitude towards omen's Suffrage, and teave particulars of the special sating to be held in the ward? Every member and appathiese is specially requested to send in her name, thing when and where it would be most convenient.

ILFRACOMBE AND BARNSTAPLE. Hon. Sec. and Treasurer Mrs. du Sautoy Newby, St. Mary's, Broad Park Avenue, ilfracombe. Hon. Lit. Secretary Miss Ball, Rursing Home, Larkstone, lifracombe.

Visitors to Hiracombe are asked to note that the W.S.P.U. stall is in the market place every Saturday during the seas

WEST WILTS.

Hon. Secs. Mrs. Dove-Willcox; Miss B. Gramlick,
Springfield, Hilperton Read, Trowbridge.

Springfield, Hilperton Read, Trowbridge.

By kind invitation of Mrs. Szezepanska a meeting was held at Orabb Hall, Tellistord, last week. Tea was served in the house, and the meeting held afterwards in the garden-was well attended. Mrs. Battenpoole, of Road, kindly took the chair, and the speakers were Mrs. Dove-Willeox and Miss Bathurst. The latter having been fer some years a Government Impector of Elementary Schools was able to prove, in a stirring and witty speech, how helpful the woman's vote will be in matters of education. Quite a number of new members were made, and two ladies living in the next village volunteered to give a meeting in their house on similar lines in October. Thanks to Miss Szezepanska, who worked so well and untiringly to make the meeting a success.

WILTSHIRE. Hon. Sec. - Miss Katharine Abraham, 2, Estcourt Street, Dovines.

A very successful meeting was held in the market place on Friday evening; Miss Nicholson presided, and Mrs. Mausel made a splendid speech, which was listened to with interest. A good number of papers and pamphlets were sold. This week a house to-house canwass is being undertaken, which, it is hoped, will result in many new members. Many thanks to Miss Nicholson and Miss Ussher, who sold papers in the market place on Saturday evening.

North-Eastern Counties.

HULL Organiser—Miss Key-Jones. Hon. Sec.—Miss Harrison, 14, Welbeck Street.

Hon. Sec.—Miss Harrison, 14, Welbeck Street.

Miss Annie Williams addressed an interested audience at Hornses on Saturday; many thanks to Miss B. Hobnes and Miss M. Wilson for arranging it, and to Miss Harrison and Miss Mary Little for their help. At a members' meeting on Friday, Miss Olsen was elected secretary for the Christmas Fair Fund, Mrs. Rymer has kindly consented to hold an At Home, when final arrangements will be made.

NEWCASTLE AND DISTRICT.
Office—17, Blackett Street.
Organiser—Hiss Laura Ainsworth.

Organiser—Miss Laura Ainsworth.

Will members please note that the Sunderland Demonstration has been fixed for Saturday, September 9. The procession will form up at Wheatsheaf, Roker Ayenue (near Menkwearmouth Station), and will walk to the West Park. Banner carriers are needed. Valuable help has been given during the past week by Miss Violet Taylor, Miss Sydney Brown and Miss O'Too'e. Members are reminded that work parties are being held at the office on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons for the Bazaar on October 37. Offices for stalls are invited. Miss Christabel Pankhurst's meeting has been changed from Thursday to Friday, October 27. Will members please take tickets on sale or return.

on sale or return.

Priday, Sept. 1. — Sunderland, South Docks, 12.30.
Sunderland, Hondon Street Lamp, 8 p.m.
Saturday, Sept. 2.—77, Blackett Street, Working Party,
3 p.m. Sunderland, Wheatsheaf, 8 p.m.
Monday, Sept. 4.—Sunderland, Factory Meeting, 12.30.
North Shields, Boro Road, 7.30 p.m. Sunderland, Trimden Street, 8 p.m.
Tuesday, Sept. 5.—North Shields Docks, 12.30. Cullercoats, 8 p.m. Sunderland, Southwick Green, 8 p.m.

8 p.m. 8 p.m.
Wednesday, Sept. 6.—77, Blackett Street, Working Party, 3 p.m. At Home, 7.30.
Thursday, Sept. 7.—North Shields Ferry, 3 p.m. Cullercosts, 8 p.m.
Friday, Sept. 8.—Sunderland, Ropery Works, 12.30.
North Shields, Boro Road, 7.30 p.m. Sunderland, Wheatsheaf, 8 p.m.

SCARBOROUGH.

Shop—30, Huntriss Row,
Hon. Sec.—Miss Suffield, 13, New Queen Street.
Hon. Treas.—Dr. Marion Mackensie, 7, The Valley. Miss Williams held's meeting for women only in the shop on August 22. Mrs. Richmond took the chair and a resolution condemning any attempts to widen the Bill was passed unanimously. A good collection was made. On Friday night Miss Williams had a large crowd on the North Side. On Saturday Miss Morgan Brown and Dr. Mackenzie addressed a meeting on the

Saturday, Sept. 2.—Esplanade, 3.30 p.m.

SHEFFIELD AND DISTRICT.

Organizer—Miss Adela Pankhurst. Hop. Treas. (profem.)—Miss Coxhilf, Miss Butterworth. Shop—26-28, Chapel-Walk, Shamids. Tel.: Central 2898.

Volunteers are urgently needed for paper-salling on Saturday mornings. Will members give all their spare time for shop-keeping, especially from 5 to 8 p.m., and or Saturday affermoons. Members and friends are again reminded that too, scap, and other useful things can be bought at the shop.

YORK.

Office -8, New Street. Telephone, 892.

Organiser - Miss Key Jones.

Hon. Sec. - Mrs. Coultate, 32, Melibourne Street.

The Committee inct ou August 22, when arrangements were made for work parties and members' weekly meetings. Many thanks to the Misses Suffield and Dr. Weller for chalking the Selby meeting.

Saturday, September 2.—Rahibition Square. Miss Ada Suffield, 8 p.m.

North-Western Counties. MANCHESTER Hon. Sec. (pro. tam.)—Hiss Habel Capper, 21, Oxford Road.

Pending the general meeting in the Ouward Buildings on September 28, members are invited to meet Priday evening at the above address between

CAMPAIGN THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

W.S.P.U. General Offices: 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.

BALHAM & TOOTING. Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Cocksedge, 12, Foxbourne Road.

Although many members are still away, paper-selling is most satisfactery, and a local newagent has promised to show the poster, as he says in addition to selling the usual number of copies of Vorts rog Women weekly, he has been asked by outsiders for several copies extra.

BARNET. Hon. Bec.-Miss Susan Watt, 13, Strafford Road.

Please note open-air meetings commence to-night (Friday), in High Barnet (see programme), and will be held as usual in New Barnet on alternate Fridays. An important committee meeting will be held at above address on Tuesday next, at 8 p.m. Members of committee please attend without fail. Tickets for the Albert Hall meeting on November 16 may be had from the secretary.

OHELSEA, BATTERSEA, KENSAL TOWN. Shop and Office—308, King's Road. Hon. Becs.—Miss Haig and Miss Blacklock.

Battersea Park meetings will recommence next Sun ay. As some of the regular helpers are away other members are asked to make an effort to be present, paper-sellers being especially needed.

CHORLEY WOOD (HERTS).
Hen. Sec.—Wrs. H. N. Offer, "Home Cot."
The hon. sec. will be most pleased if sympathisers and friends living in the surrounding neighbourhoods will communicate with her. Gratefully acknowledged:
Miss Thornbury, 7s.; Mrs. R., 6s.; Mrs. Gordon, 1s,

Office — 2. Station Buildings, West Croydon.
Tel. 969 Croydon (Rat.), Hon. Secs.—Mrs.
Cameron-Swan and Miss Lealle Hall. The office will re-open on Monday next, Sept. 4, and the Autumn Campaign will start with a members rally on that evening at 8 p.m. It is boped that every member will make a point of being present. The first event of importance will be the "Dutch Market" on October 7. Ready prepared work can be obtained from the office. An order has been received for a baby's woollen jacket—who will undertake it? Two members have returned from their holidays with promises of contributions. Thanks to Mrs. Lawes for her delightful glits, and to Mr. Goldwin for his splendid assistance in the open-air compaign. Gratefully acknowledged; Miss Burgis, 21; Mrs. Withall, 10s., towards the Shop Fund. The shop secretary is looking forward to recovering the arrears of Penny Fund,

EALING.

Hon. Secs.—Mrs. Finlay, 38, Warwick Road,
Mrs. Fraser Forbes, 72, Argyle Road.
A large audience gathered under the "Suffragette
Tree," Baling Common, on Sunday last, and listened
with close attention to Miss Haskam and Mr. J. Y.
Kennedy; four new members were enrolled. The new
portable platform, with its tricolour flag and weekly
poster, presented by Mrs. Tidswell, Mrs. F. Forbes,
Miss S. A. Turle and Miss Till, was much admired.

GREENWICH, DEPTFORD & WOOLWICH. Hon. Sec.—Miss R. M. Billinghurst, 7, Oakcroft Road, Blackheath, S.E.

Mombers should make Miss Pankhurst's Woolwich Town Hall meeting on October 17 widely known. Promises for the stall at the Christmas fair should be obtained as soon as possible. Jumble parcels can now be sent to Miss Billinghurst.

Shop and Office-178, Finchley Road. Hon. Secs.—Mrs. Hicks and Miss C. Coiller.

Mombers and friends are reminded that the holi-days end this west and work begins in earnest again on Monday, September 4. Thanks to those workers who have kindly kept things going during August, especially to Miss Rowlatt for paper-selling, Mrs. Guitch for much beautiful work done and Miss Batson for keeping the shop open. A subscription list will be opened on Sep-tember 1, for a material fund for the Hampstead stall

LONDON MEETINGS FOR THE FORTHCOMING WEEK.

rinay,	60		(outside)	Same de la commencia, esta esperata esta esta esta esta esta esta esta e	7.45 p.m.
			High Barnet, Market Place	Miss Lennox	Sp.m.
Maturday,	2	***	Brockham Green	Lieutenant and Mrs. Cather	4,30 p.m.
OCT NO.	99		Dorking	the same of the same of	7.30 p.m.
Care de la Care	11	***		Miss Elsa Myers	8 p.m.
b			68, Cranbrook Road	Miss Elsa Myers	7 p.m.
41	91.	***	Walthamstow, at Corner of Second		1997年1998年1998年1
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			Avenue	Miss Townsend van	7.30 p.m.
	51	***	Wimbledon, Broadway	Miss Richard, Miss Fe k	7 p.m.
Sunday,	3		Battersen Park	Miss Risa Myers. Chair : Miss Ains-	2015年12日
		\$15	上"一个是一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个	worth	3 p.m.
1	Mr.	***	Brockwell Park	Lieutenant and Mrs. Cather	3 p.m.
10 m	** 1	***	Catford, Tram Terminus	Miss Townsend and others	6.30 p.m.
		***	Haling Common	Mrs. Bouvier. Chair: Mr. T. Norris	6 p.m.
JOHN S	**		Peckham Rye.	Miss Hefford, Mrs. Somersby	8.16 p.m.
100	10		Streatham Common	Miss Leonora Tyson & Mrs. Chap-	
The Street				man	3pm.
. 11	H		Wimbledon Common	Miss Billed Haslam Chair : Mrs.	
A Company of the	450	Subs	也大包啡中国一场的一个方面被讨	Haggitt	6 p.m.
Monday,			West Croydon, 2, Station Buildings	Members' Rally	8 p.m.
Tuesday,	5		Barnet, 13, Strafford Road	Committee Meeting	8 p.m.
1000	Charles Land	44.	Raling, 35, Warwick Road	Committee Meeting	8 p.m.
Wednesda	y, 6	200	Hampstead, 158, Finchley Road	Committee Meeting	ll a.m.
400		40	Lewisham, 32, Mount Pleasant Road	Committee Meeting	8 p.m.
1	97	489	Purley Trans Tempidus	Mr. Champness, Chair; Mr. Russell	7.15 p.m.
		٨.	Wimbledon, 9, Victoria Crescant	起东州镇石权市场和国际政策。	

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CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENT RATES.

Single Insertion, 24 words or less, 2s.; 1d. per word for every additional word.

(Four insertions for the price of three.)

All advertisements must be prepaid. To ensure insertion in one next issue, all advertisements must be received not later than Tuesday afternoon. Address, the Advertisement Manager, Votes for Women, 4, Clements Inn. W.C.

BOARD RESIDENCE, Rooms, Holiday Homes, Etc.

A BEAUTIFUL HOLIDAY HOME (altitude 800 ft).—Dean Forest, Severn and Wye Valleys. England's finest forest and river scenery. Spacious house; 25 bedrooms; billiard room; bathroom. Extensive grounds. Tennis, Conveyances. Vegetarians accommodated, Suffragists welcomed. Board-residence, 29s. to 35s. Photos, prospectus, Chas. Hallam, Littledean House, Newnham, Glos.

BOARD-RESIDENCE for Students, Visitors to London and others. Terms moderate.—Miss Kilbey, 5, Guilford Street, Russell Square.

BOARD-RESIDENCE or Private Rooms; most central for Euston, Midland, and King's Cross; room, bath, and breakfast, 3s. Reduction for week or longer.—Mrs. Winter, 32, Doughty Street, Mecklenburgh Square, LONDON, W.C.

BRIGHTON. — TITCHFIELD HOUSE, 21, Upper Rock Gardens, off Marine Parade. Good table. Congenial society. Terms 25s. to 30s.—Mrs. Gray, Member W.S.P.U.

CHARNWOOD FOREST.—Lady receives guests
Pretty country house: large garden; lovely
views; hilly district; dry, bracing air; home comforts.
—St. Joseph's, The Oaks, near Loughborough.

CROMER.—Member of W.S.P.U. receives paying guests in her well appointed home; terms from 30s.—The Haven, Vicarage Road.

FOLKESTONE.—Board Residence, "Royce-wood," Castle Hill Avenue. Pleasantly situated, best part; near Leas, Central Station, shops, &c.; terms moderate.—Proprietress.

FOLKESTONE.—"Trevarra," Bouverie Road, West. Board-residence; excellent position; close to sea and Lees' bandstand, and overlooking pleasure gardens; separate tables.—Proprietress, Miss Key, (W.S.P.U.).

FRUITARIANS.—Rest cure for overstrain.
Secretary, Lady Margaret's, Bromley, Kent; Sister,
Lawn House, Broadstairs; Sister, Margaret Manor,
Doddington; Sister, 190, Camberwell Read. From 21s.

HOME for Open-air Rest-cure, or Change of Air For ladies or gentlemen. Large garden, revolving shelters. Massage, electricity, medical baths. —Mrs. Chater, Pines House, Crowborough, Sussex.

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Paying guests received. Farm lies high, in charming district. Home comforts. Terms moderate.—
Apply Miss Cohen.

LONDON. — Board-Residence (superior), 26, Kensington Gardens Square, Hyde Park, close Queen's Road Tube (Met.). Beautiful position, overlooking gardens; free access. Most comfortable, quiet, clean; good cooking, liberal table. From 21s. Highest refs.

I ONDON, W.—Ladies' Temperance Hostel, Brunswick House, Clifton Gardens. Comfortable Board-residence, 16s. to 25s. weekly. Large, airy house; garden.—Principal.

ONDON, W.—St. John's Hostel, Westbourne Park. Board-residence for Ladies. Highly recommended. Convenient Exhibition, trains, omnibuses. References. From 15s.—Apply Miss Taylor.

RESIDENTIAL Club for Ladies.—Rooms, 25s.; cubicles from 18s. 6d. week with board; also by the day.—Mrs. Campbell Wilkinson, 49, Weymouth Street, London, W.

RICHMOND HILL, SURREY—Board - residence or furnished apartments; best position, near station, park, terrace, river; excellent train service; well-appointed house.—44, Lancaster Park.

SHANKLIN, I.W.—The Cedars. En Pension.
Charmingly situated. Pine verandah. Bracing.
Good Bathing. Boating. Coaching. Clock Golf.—
Mr. and Mrs. Gilmore Watson, late Dousland Grange.

S. DEVON,—Paying Guests received in comfortable home, or would take charge of a child. References exchanged; for terms apply—L.H., 102, Pinstone Street, Sheffield.

SUFFRAGETTES.—Spend your Holidays in Brighton. Meals in garden when weather permits.

For terms, write to Miss Turner, W.S.P.U., "Seaview," Victoria Rd., Brighton. Nat. Tel., 1702.

VEGETARIAN FOARD-RESIDENCE, temporary or permanent. Homelike. Ladies and Gentlemen. Convenient situation. Room and breakfast from 3s.—Madame Veigelé, 63 and 65, Hereford Road, Bayswater, W.

YOUNG Business Lady having very comfortable Apartments would like another to share, same.—Apply to Miss M., 25, St. Stephen's Avenue, Shepherd's Bush, W.

TO LET.

BLOOMSBURY.—In Private House occupied by owner only, 3 large rooms (18 by 19, etc.). Kitchen, Bath, Lavatory.—M., 9, Gordon Street, W.O.

FURNISHED Flat to let from September, High Street, Marylebone. Three minutes from Baker Street Tube. Two bedrooms, sitting-room, kitchen, bathroom.—Particulars and order to yiew from Mrs. Dunn, Wallasey, Cheshire.

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REALLY COMFORTABLE BOARD-RESIDENCE:
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croquet, &c.; healthy, open position, five minutes from
train, 'bus, and tube; 'personal management; single
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Phone, 5,168 Western—Recommended by members
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FURNISHED House to Let in Brighton.—Six bedrooms, tethroom, 2 stiting rooms, 4c. Telephone, Central.—Miss Turner, Sea View, Victoria Road,

GOOD LECTURE ROOM.—Specially low terms to Suffrage Societies. Will seat 160. Suitable for Meetings, Bazaars, &c.—For dates apply to International Suffrage Shop, 15, Adam Street, Strand.

LARGE ROOM to Let, suitable for meetings, At Homes, Dances, Lectures. Refreshments provided.—Apply, Alan's Tea Rooms, 263, Oxford St.

TO LET.—Pretty detached thatched cottage, beautifully situated; five rooms; good garden, 4 acre; paddock firequired; suit two ladies. Rent, £12.£13.—Carrington, Verwood, Dorset.

WANTED.

LADY, with mornings engaged, desires boardresidence near High Street Kensington. Would give small payment and services as companion, help in afternoons. Art, music, etc.—Box 988, Votes for WOMEN Office, 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.O.

WANTED by mother and daughter, three unfurnished rooms, one fitted as kitchen. Near Hampstead or Belsize Park Tube Stations preferred. Rent must be moderate.—Write Box 696, VOTES FOR WOMEN Office, 4, Clements Inn. Strand, W.C.

WANTED for September, by two ladies, small furnished flat, 3 or 4 rooms, Chelsea or South Kensington preferred. Will take great care of furniture—R., Whitethorn Villa, Pilmer Road, Crowborough, Sussex.

PROFESSIONAL & EDUCATIONAL.

A NSTEY Physical Training College, Erdington, Warwickshire, offers a full professional training for girls seeking a useful and attractive calling. Excellent appointments obtained after training. College re-opens September 28th.

A THOROUGH TRAINING in Domestic Arts can be obtained at St. Martha's College, 4, Chichester Street, Westminster. Residential or non-residental; moderate terms. Apply prospectus.

BRITTANY.—French family with three little girls residing at seaside would receive two or three children, boys or girls, aged from 7 to 10, to partake of instruction and education with children. Sea and country air. Home care. Healthy life. Mental and physical training. French, German and English. conversation. References.—Mme. Hamon, Tyan Diaoul, Port-Blanc en Penvénan (Côtes-du-Nord).

COMMERCIAL Poultry Keeping.—The next
6 weeks' Course for Students opens in August.—
For particulars write to Cecil Flatt, Lovegrove's
Poultry Farm, Woodcote, Oxon.

O'D'S WORD TO WOMEN has never been a word of disapproval and suppression. The Bible encourages the development of woman and stands for her perfect equality with man, in spite of the teachings to the contrary. Do you wish to equip yourself for meeting the arguments of those who attempt, with sacrilegious hands, to throw the Bible in the way of woman's progress? Do you wish to know WHERE and HOW they mistranslate and misrepresent it? Send 7d. for 101 Questions Answered, a Woman's Catechism, prepared purposely to solve your perplexities.—Katharine Bushnell, Hawarden, Chester.

LITTLE SALON.—Friendly Literary Circles, afternoon and evening. Held Central London-Ladies and Gentlemen. Speakers and non-speakers. For terms (lettors only)—Hon. Sec., 15, Rectory Chambers, Church Street, Chelsea.

ONDON MATRICULATION — Careful preparation, without cramming, by experienced lady coach. Home life, vacancy in September.—M'ss Ramsey, 7, Colyton Road, East Dulwich, S.E.

SELF-DEFENCE for Suffragettes. Lessons daily from 10.30. Julitsu, physical culture, lencing, taught personally by Edith Garrud at 9. Argyll Place, Regent St., W. (only address).—Tel. 2952 Holborn.

TO SUFFRAGIST SPEAKERS.—Miss ROSA LEO, Honorary Instructor in Voice Production, and Public Speaking to the W.S.P. U. Speakers Class, requests those desirous of joining her private classes or taking private lessons to communicate with her by letter to 45, Ashworth Mansions, Elgin Avenue, W. Separate classes for men, Mr. Israel Zangwill writes:—"Thanks to your teachings, I spoke nearly an hour at the Albert Hall without weariness, . . . while my voice carfied to every part of the hall."

TRAVEL.

HOLIDAYS.—Delightful, inexpensive Continental Tours, conducted by Iadies.—Write Secretary, Women's International League, 199, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

PRIVATE SOCIAL TOURS.—Constantinople, September 22, vid Danube and Black Sea, Vienna, Budapest, Belgrade, Brusa (Turkey in Asia); November 11, "Garden of Allah" Tour: Algeria, Tunisia, Saharan Desert. Small numbers, inclusive.—Miss Bishop. Haslemere, Wimbledon Park Road, S.W.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

CARDENING.—Miss Grove, artist-gardener, undertakes the care of gardens, particularly in Hammersmith, Barnes, and Chiswick neighbourhoods.—Write, 87, Milson Road, W. Kensington.

GERMAN LADY, young, cultured, seeks post in good school or family. Certificated teacher of fancy work, plain sewing, dressmaking. Conversation, Salary £50.—apply Fri. M. Grasshoff, Haushaltungs Schule, Warmbrunn, Reisengebirge.

TO SUFFRAGETTES—Any Lady quickly supplied with reliable Cooks, Generals, House-maids, etc. Characters guaranteed. Fee 2s. 6d.—Mrs. L. Wilson, 79, Caledon Road, Nottingham.

TRAINED NURSE (experienced), accustomed to travel, healthy, gentlewoman, wishes to go abroad for the winter.—Box 980, Votes for Women Office, 4, Clementa Inn, Strand, W.C.

TRAINED NURSE seeks engagement as Nurse-Companion to lady. Would travel or go on voyage, paying half expenses.—Box 9.8, Votes for Women Office, 4, Clements lun, Strand, W.C.

WANTED, immediately, in school, post as
Assistant Matron or as Teacher. Fluent
French. excellent testimonials.—Miss Nicholson, c/o
Mrs. Abraham, 2, Esteour Street, Devizes.

BUSINESS, Etc.

A DVERTISEMENTS inserted in all PUB-LICATIONS, HOME and COLONIAL at lowest office list rates. S. THROWER, ADVERTISING AGENT, 20, IMPERIAL BUILDINGS, LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C. Established at this office nearly 30 years. Phone: 562 Central.

BOARDING-HOUSE. — South Coast, well established. For Immediate Disposal. Ill health. Excellent position. Well appointed. Good class connection. Full. Good Winter Season. £450. — Box 99C. Votes for Women Office, 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.

DUSINESS ADVICE GIVEN on Investments, Income-tax Recovery, Partnerships, and all Financial or Commercial matters. Stocks and Shares Beught or Sold,—MRS. ETHEL AYRES PURDIE, Craven House, Kingsway, W.C. 'Phone 6049 Central

ITTLEHAMPTON. — Superior apartment house for disposal; good furniture, latest sanitary improvements, splendid connection. Sea front; near links.—Apply Troughton, Dungarvan, Littlehampton.

REQUIRED.—In high-class London laundry, Gentlewoman prepared to take financial interest, as Assistant to Management. Good and progressive salary, and exceptional opportunity.—Write "Y." Votes for Women Office, 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A JAPANESE Magic. Finger-nail Polish, "CULTO." NO PADS, NO POWDER, NO LIQUID, NO PASTE. John Strange Winter, the celebrated Authoress, writes: "We are all enchanted with Culto." Post free, 1s. 1d.—Belvoir and Co., New Southgate, N.

A MODEL LAUNDRY.—Family work a speciality. Dainty fabrics of every description treated with special care. Flannels and silks washed in distilled water. No chemicals used. Best labour only employed. Prompt collections; prompt deliverles.—Bullens, Cressy House Laundry, Reynolds Road, Acton Green, W.

A PPLES.—Excellent Cookers, 2d. per lb.
Delicious Dessert do. 3d. per lb. In boxes of
21 and 42 lbs., carriage paid in England and Wales.—
Frank Roscoe, Steeple Morden, Royston.

A SUFFRAGIST'S LAUNDRY. — Fellow workers, please send your linen. Splendid testimonals. Reasonable charges. Collection and delivery. The Wellington Laundry, 8, South Row, North Kensington.

BLOUSES. BLOUSES. BLOUSES. BLOUSES. wanted. The extreme value remitted.—Miss Kate Cutler, 24, Sunninghill Road, St. John's, Lewisham.

BREAKFAST CLOTH! Genuine Irish Linen Cream Damask; ornamental design; shamrock centre; borders matching; 42 inches square. 1s., postage 3d.—Patterns, Illustrated Irish Linen Catalogue, free. Write: Hutton's, 167, Larne, Ireland.

BRINSMEAD UPRIGHT GRAND PIANO, fine tone, condition like new. Great Bargain, 25 gns.; and SIMPLEX PIANO PLAYER, very cheep; room wanted.—11, Parkhurst Road, Holloway.

CHATTY Saturday and Sunday Teas, from 4 to 6, for members and friends, 6d. each; homemade bread and cakes.—Hostess, 13, Victoria Road, Brighton,

PRESSMAKER (Suffragette) with wide experience in cutting, fitting, and remodelling thest work only), visits ladies residences. Highest testmonials. Terms 7s. 6d. per day.—Apply Box 898 VOTES FOR WOMEN Office, 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.O.

DRINK SALUTARIS. Health-giving Table Water. Distilled, Absolutely pure and free from all microbes; Aerated or Still. Unrivalled for gout and rheumatism. Ask your grocer or write Salutaris Company, 236, Fulham Road, London, S.W. (mentioning this advert.)

LYESIGHT TESTED and Spectacles supplied at Hospital Prices. Recommended by Physicians. Promised results guaranteed.—L. B. Singer, 124, Marylebone Road. Hours, 3 till 7 (Fridays excepted); and at 88, Kennington Park Road, S.E., 11 to 1 daily.

LECTROLYSIS and Face Massage skilfully performed, also expert Lessons. Certificates given. Special terms to nurses.—Address, Miss Theakston, 65, Great Portland Street, W.

ELECTROLYSIS scientifically and antiseptically performed. It is the only PERMANENT cure for superfluous Hair. Highest medical references; special terms to those engaged in teaching, clerical work, &c.; consultation free.—Miss Marion Lindsay, 35, Cambridge Place, Norfolk Square, W. Telephone: 337 Mayfair.

ELECTROLYSISSKILFULLY PERFORMED.

—Iadies may be attended at their own residences.

Special terms to assistants and professionals.—Write
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HAIR DESTROYER.—James' Depilatory instantly removes superfluous hairs from the face, neck, or arms, without injury to the skin. Of most chemists, or free from observation, post free on receipt of postal order for 1s. 3d., 2s. 9d. or 5s.—Mrs. D. James, 268, Caledonian Road, London, N.

HAIR FALLING OFF.—Lady who lost nearly all hers, and has now strong, heavy growth, sends particulars to anyone enclosing stamped addressed envelope.—Miss V. W. Field, Glendower, Shanklin.

KNITTED CORSETS.—New invention, unbreakable. Lists free.—Write, Knitted Corset Co., Nottingham.

ADIES' Left-off Costumes, Blouses, etc., purchased; highest prices given for all parcels received; prompt remittance.—Miss Tolkein, Dress Exchange, Station Buildings, W. Croydon.

ADIES who appreciate Stationery in correct style and refined taste are invited to send for samples post free from Direct Stationery Co., Vulcan House, Ludgate Hill.

ADY living in country wishes to hear of a baby to bring up with her own little girl, aged one. References exchanged.—Apply. Box 984, Votes for Women Office, 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.

MILLINERY.—To Ladies; Hats and Toques renovated from 5s. Fur Toques remodelled. Smart selection of Autumn Millinery, moderate prices. Miss Angus, at Robarts and Geen, 4, Conduit Street, W. MONEY FOR YOUR CAUSE.—Save your

MONEY FOR YOUR CAUSE.—Save your Combings; 4d. an ounce given for them.—Dickner, 8, Old North Street, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.

OBESITY.—Why suffer?—Directions sent for certain remedy. Home treatment. No drugs, P. O. 2s. 6d.—Mrs. Archer, 21, Sydenham Road N., Croydon.

OLD FALSE TEETH.—We give highest possible prices for above: Offers made; if unaccepted, teeth returned. Dealers in old gold or silver in any form. Bankers references. Straightforward dealing.—Woodfall and Company, Southport.

PLUMS.—Pershore Egg Plums, 24 lb., 4s. 6d.; 12 lb., 2s. 9d., carriage paid in England and Wales. —Frank Roscoe, Steeple Morden, Royston.

TAILOR-MADE COSTUMES.—Latest West-End and Paris styles, from 3 guineas. Highly recommended by members of W.S.P. U. Patterns sent on application.—H. Nelissen, Ladies' Tailor, 14, Great Titchfield Street, Oxford Street, W. (near Waring's).

THE WOMAN TEACHER. Price Id. weekly.
IS READY TO-DAY. At all Bookstalls and
Newsagents.

TYPEWRITING and TRANSLATIONS.—
Literary and Dramatic work a speciality. Best
work. Special terms to members W.S.P.U.—Mrs.
Marks, The Moorgate Typewriting Co., 63, Finsbury
Pavement, E.C. Tel.: 5638 London Wall.

WANTED To Purchase, Lady's Bicycle.
Must be in good condition and cheap.—Sendfull
particulars to L, Votes for Women Office, 4, Clements
Inn, Strand.

WILL any Suffragist Press Agent he so generous as to spare a little time occasionally in
helping a Suffrage scheme. Please write to S. S., 15,
Adam Street, Strand.

To the Advertisement Manager, VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4, Clements Inn, London, W.C.

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	Name		
Date	Address		
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Classified Advertisement Rate, id. a word; minimum, 2s. Four Insertions for the price of three.

All Advertisements must be prepaid. The Advertisement Manager reserves to himself the right to reject and return with remittance any Advertisement which he may consider wuntitable for insertion in this section of the paper.

ROTHD 4

7 and 10 p.m. Will all members please put saide articles for the Jumble Sale, which will be held early in winter, when it is hoped to raise a good sum for the winter campaign?

Hon. Secs.— Wrs. Wahood, Burscough Bridge, Lancs.

Bra. F. Heathcote, 21, St. Martins Lane, Liseard.

The outdoor meetings have been such a success it has been decided to continue them during September.

Will members do their utmost to come and bring their friands? An important General Members meeting will be held to night (Friday).

Friday, September 1.—1, Mainwaring Road. 7.30.

Scotland.

DUNDEE AND EAST FIFE. Office — 61, Nothergate. Organizer — Miss Fraser Smith, M.A. Hon. Sec. — Miss McFarlane.

Britis, H.A. Hon. Soc.—Hiss Morariane.

Particular thanks to those who cycled long distances in order to be able to steward at Mrs. Fankhurst's meetings. The organiser would be glad to hear from any members or sympathisers in the district of Womyes Castle, willing to assist at Mrs. Pankhurst's meeting there. Owing to the antiring energy of some members, it has been possible to have a stall at the Flower Market every Saturday during the summer. This has been most valuable work, and arrangements are being made to continue it during September, when the organiser and hon. sec. will be en holiday. It is earnestly hoped that members who have not yothelped will volunteer their services. Miss Armie Cuthbest, one of Dundee's most active workers, is leaving this month for England. The good wishes of all go with her to her new sphere, which she would enter with a lighter heart if she knew that her paper-sching and market duties were being taken over by another. Who will offer? A gentle reminder is given to members that the Jumble Sale will take place about the end of October.

Saturday, September 2.—Dundee, Market Stall, 2 till 10 p.m.

EDINBURGH AND EAST OF SCOTLAND. Office 8, Melville Place, Oreensferry Street.
Shep Secretary Miss Edith Hudson:
Organiser Miss Lilian Mitchell. Tel.: 6162 Central. Good meetings have been held at Winchburgh, West Calder and Loanhead. The usual Mound meeting is specially interesting during the summer months owing to the number of foreigners and colonials who attend. At West Calder cordial invitations were given to the suffragettes from men from heighbouring villages to have meetings there soon. They kindly offered to advertise them in advance.

Friday, September 1.—The Mound, 8 p.m.

GLASGOW AND WEST OF SCOTLAND.

GLASGOW AND WEST OF SCOTLAND.

Shop and Office - 502, Sauchlehell street.

Tel.: 615, Charing Cross. Organiser - Hiss Wylle.

Much interest has been aroused by Mrs. Pankhurst's visit to Largs. A full report of her specch appeared in the local paper, which also devoted a column to a sympathetic leader on "Women in Politics." This week Mrs. Pankhurst speaks in Kingussle and Grantown. Under the able management of Miss Underwood the success of these meetings is assured. Mrs. Pankhurst will be the guest of the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Young Grantown. In Kingussle Miss Grant, of Dundee, is kindly giving hospitality.

MEN'S POLITICAL UNION For Women's Enfranchisement. Offices: 13, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.G. Telephone: City 6573. Hen. Organising Sec.—Victor D. Duval.

Hen. Organising Sec. Victor D. Duval.

In view of the Prime Ministor's emphatic confirmation of the fact that the facilities promised are for the Conciliation Bill, only, members should be constantly on the watch for an opportunity of questioning Members of Parliament as to their attitude towards this particular measure. M.P. a who have not as yet promised it their unqualified support should be pressed to state that they pledge themselves to support this Bill in all its stages, and to oppose any bogus amendments which may be introduced with the object of allenating support. Replies received from M.P.'s should be forwarded to the M.P.U. offices.

Birmingham Branch. Members are asked to note that Mr. H. Grew's address, the treasurer of the branch, is 1, Alcester Road, Moselcy, Hirmingham, and owing to the cost of the recent procession he makes a special appeal for funds, to carry on the campaign in Birmingham and the Midlands.

Treasurer's Note.—The time will soon arrive for the commencement of the Autumn Campaign, and the treasurer hopes that members and friends will send as large a contribution as possible to the war-chest, and thus enable the Union to make this campaign a vigorous and extensive one. Gratefully acknowledged:—

Already acknowledged 1.697, 7, 10

Already acknowledged	1.097 7 10
R. Bowden-Smith, Esq. (trave	1-
ling expenses)	044
Messrs. Sayers and Wesson	. 110
Miss L. A. Strachan	. 040
Capt. C. M. Gonne	. 178
Entrance fees	. 060
Total	1,100 10 8
TOTAL	. 1,100 10 0

CYMRIC SUFFRAGE UNION. President Mrs. D. A. Thomas. Hon. Sec. Mrs. M. E. Davies, 57, Racton Road, Fulham, London, S.W.

Fulham, London, S.W.

In spite of the fact that Weishwomen are holiday making, names still come in, in gratifying numbers, and it is hoped to have a vicerous Antumn campaign. In London and Wales. "Diolehir yn gynas i'r aeledau sydd yn siarad Cymraeg am ysgrifeni yn Gymraeg at yn ysgrifenydd. Ac hefyd am anfon syniadau pa fodd i ddyfod i gyffyrddiad yn y dull mwyaf effeithfol af Gymri uniaith er hyrwyddo ein hamean. An oner at yn ysgrifenydd."

THE NEW CONSTITUTIONAL SOCIETY

THE NEW CONSTITUTIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

President—Mrs. Cecil Chapman.

Office—8, Park Mansions Arcade, Knightsbridge (opposite Tube Station).

A most successful week's work has been done in Lowestoft and district. Meetings at the Triangle, Oniton Broad and Gorton, a diressed by Mrs. Clarkson-Swann and Miss Rose Lightman, have been greatly appreciated. The canvass of the residents is bringing forth good results. Next week it is hoped to begin a campaign in Mid Norfolk. Money is still needed to carry on this most important work and members are again appealed to to help these next few months by generous donations to the £100 fund.

CATHOLIC WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETY.

Hon. Sec.—Miss Renfall, 22, Wilberforce Road, Finsbury Park & Hon. Treasurer.—Miss Monica Whately, 73, Harcourt Terrace, The Boltons, S.W.

All Catholics may join this society, and are asked to communicate with the hon. sec. or treasurer. Offers of help and funds for the Autumn campaign, are needed. Catholics staying in Devonshire are asked to write or call on Miss Monics Whately, Sumy Side, York Road, Babbleombe, S. Devon, who can give them all information about this society. Mombers may file to know that a very pretty button budge, in pale blue, white and gold, price 2d., may be had from the hon. sec. or freasurer.

IRISH WOMEN'S SUFFRACE SOCIETY, BELFAST.

Office: 23, Wellington Piace, Belfast.

A very successful meeting was held last Monday in the Parochial Hall, Carrickforgui. Mrs. Heron-Lepper presided and the speakers included Doctor Ida Beumett (New Zealand). Doctor Bleanor Sproull and Mrs. F. Chambers. The approaching visits of Miss Vitia Goldstein and Lady Stout are anticipated with considerable interest and the secretary will be glad to hear from friends able to help. Further pasticulars will be announced fater. Three members have recently taken charge of a baby six months old who was badly in need of change and fresh sir. Perhaps some other friends would like to continue the good work by taking the little one as a visitor for a week or so. The child is perfectly healthy and most interesting. The mother is in a sanatorium, and the idea is to enable her to stay as long as possible in order to gather strength for the coming winter. The secretary will be glad to hear from any friend able to help in this way. A meeting of Suffragrists from different parts of Ireland was held at the Shelbourne Hotel, Dublin, on Angust 21, to consider the formation of a Union which would bring the different Woman Suffrage societies in Ireland into closer touch with one another. Mrs. Cope, of Drummilly, Armagh, presided, and the following resolution, proposed by Dr. Walkington and seconded by Mrs. Hobson: "That a Union of Women's Suffrage Societies in Ireland be formed with the object of extending the franchise to women and of further legislation favourable to women, "was carried enthusiastically. After discussion a Provisional Committee was formed, Mrs. Metge of Lisburn was unanimously elected Chairman pro tefn. A further needing will be held this month to arrange details, when it is hoped delegates from more societies as well as individuals interested will be present. Office: 22, Wellington Place, Belfast.

STAFFORD AND LICHFIELD.

Miss Coyle, Culieu Honse. New Road, Solihuli, would be glad if symiathisers and friends in the above district will communicate with her.

PIONEERS.

PIONEERS.

As Australian women have enjoyed the franchise for some years, we are rather apt to forget that they too had a struggle for their rights, and that that country possesses many pioneers whose names should be honoured. One of these, Miss Vida Goldstein, is now actively at work in England, helping to win the vote for British women here. In South Australia the pioneer was Miss Spence, who worked for suffrage and other reforms until long past three score years and ten. In New South Wales the name is honoured of Miss Rose Scott, who worked not only for woman suffrage, but for every movement that could help women and children.

Suffragists all over the world will hear with regret of the death of Madame Maria Martin, who had worked for nearly sevenity years in the cause of freedom, and was Editor of the Journal des. Femmes. The following extract from her writings will give the key to her beliefs:—"The Suffrage is the basis, not the crown of liberty. It alone gives us any security in the possession of our rights."

A NOVEL BERTH.

Every year the devotes to open-air life increase and many and varied are the modes of living, but to Miss Frances Arnull of Danehill House, Worthing, belongs the original idea of sleeping in an open boat. Anchored in a small four-oared boat about half a mile from Worthing beach, she, with a friend, has made this her nightly abode for six months of the year. The chief danger is from sudden squalls and storms, but the neighbouring coatguards and fishermen keep a kindly eye on her, and so far she has only met with a bad splashing. splashing.

" IF."

In sentencing a man to seven years' penal servitude for bigamy and four years' for frauds on women, Judge Rentoul at the Old Bailey recently said that if the Suffragists changed the law he hoped that they would make these cases flogging offences, without giving the Judge the option. In delivering sentence the Judge said: "I think the earth never contained a more infamous scoundrel than you are!"

THE CUSTOM.

An interesting account of a wedding which took place at Osnabrück appeared in the Daily News recently. The writer says:—
"It seems that when a man marries a girl who has no brothers and takes with her some old family property in the Osnabrück district he formally takes her name, that the property may continue in the same family," As explained by one of the guests at the wedding: "The husband takes the bride's name when she is the last of her race. It is the custom of the Osnabrücksche." is the custom of the Osnabrucksche.

OUR CIVILISATION.

The position of women is one of the surest tests of an advanced civilisation; for in rude times and of an advanced civilisation; for in rude times and among savage races force reigns supreme, and the weaker sex is always the drudge of the stronger one. It is only when intellectual and moral considerations are firmly established that the claims of women to an equality begin to be recognised. Now in the earliest records of domestic and political life in Egypt we find this equality more fully recognised than it is perhaps among ourselves in the nineteenth century.—From Human Origins (S. Laing). Origins (S. LAING).

A SUGGESTION.

A suggestion appeared in the Daily News recently, under the signature of L. Yates, advocating the establishment either of additional departments to already existing shops or entirely new houses, where "woman workers clothes" only should be sold. From such departments or shops, le dernier cri, as such, would be rigorously excluded, and only such things as rainproof coats and hats, skirts with pockets, and other delights of the worker would be on sale. "If once set in motion," says Miss Yates, "under a name that actually describes its function, and with the good will of the public Press, there is, one has confidence to suppose, every reason to forecast a prosperous voyage for the idea."

THANKSI

Mrs. Baldock wishes to express through the columns of Votes for Women her thanks to the many kind inquirers during her recent illness. It has been impossible to answer letters individually, and it is hoped friends will take this as macknowledgment. Mrs. Baldock is going he Brighton and will be staying with Miss Turner, "Sea View," Victoria Road, for some time.



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